

The Numismatist.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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1896.

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devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

VOL.



IX.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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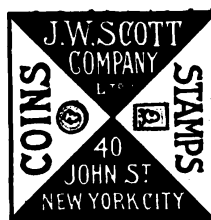
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The Numismatist.

VOL. IX.

MONROE, MICH., JANUARY, 1896.

NO. 1.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

[GEO. F. HEATH. M. D.]

[Continued from Vol. VIII., page 250.]

CORNELIA.

The Cornelia family was of plebian and patrician origin and descended from the Sabines. Its coinage period extends from about 106 B. C. down to 42 B. C. In all some 121 varieties of coins in the different metals are known. The events commemorated begin with the Jugurthine war 112 B. C. and extend down to the battle at Philippi 42 B. C. all in the first century before the Empire, a most important and critical period in Roman history. A period that has furnished us such characters as Marius, Sulla, Cinna, Crassus, Cicero, Pompey, Antony and Caesar among the Romans; Phrates IV. of Parthia, Mithredates VI and his son Pharnaces of Pontus, Cleopatra of Egypt, Tigranes of Armenia, Jugurtha and Juba of Numidia, all giants in war and intrigue. The following coin is among the oldest struck by this family.

No. 38. Obverse—A female head, with a pointed helmet terminating with the head of a griffin to right. The denarial mark X before and Ex. S(*cnatus*) C *onsulto*) behind.

Reverse—A naked man with Phrygian bonnet, holding a branch of laurel over right shoulder, astride a goat at full speed to right. CETEGVS; in exergue ROMA; all surrounded by a crown of ivy.

This denarius struck by P. Cornelius Cethegus in B. C. 106 is supposed to allude to an event in the life of Caius Cornelius Cethegus who was consul B. C. 197 and who at the battle with the Lombards, made a vow of a temple to the goddess.

No. 39. Obverse—A highly ornamented head of Venus Victrix to right. Cupid stands before the bust with bow in left and a long palm in right hand. L(*ucius*) SVLLA.



Reverse—The augural insignia, a guttus and lituus between two trophies. IMPER(ator) ITERVM.

These trophies are in memory of the two victories of Lucius Sulla over Archelaus the great general of Mithredates on the field of Cheronae and Mount Thurius in B. C. 87. The guttus was a retainer for holding the sacred oil and the lituus the wand of divinity, both emblematic of the augural office. For these two victories he was saluted *Imperator Iterum*. (General in Chief for the second time) and this coin was undoubtedly struck during the life time of Sulla, probably in 87 B. C.

No. 40. Obverse—A curule chair between a laurel garland or crown and a lituus. Across the field SVLLA CO(n) S(ul), Q(uintus) POMPEI(us) RVF(us).

Reverse—A curule chair between an arrow and branch of laurel. Q(uintus) POMPEI(us), Q(uintus) F(ilius) RVFVS, CO(n)S(ul).

Lucius Cornelius Sulla and Quintus Pompeius Rufus were cotemporary consuls in B. C. 88 and this coin from its reading must have been struck by Quintus Pompeius Rufus, the son of the above consul of the same name and who was also the maternal grandson of Sulla, being born of Fausta his daughter. Our moneyer here commemorates his illustrious ancestors by the curule chairs which was the insignia of them both. The branch and the crown allude to the victories of Sulla and the lituus is in evidence of his augurate. The arrow has reference to the Apollinarian games, the celebration of which belonged to the consuls. The coin was probably struck about 46 B. C.

No. 41. Obverse—The bare and beardless head of Sulla to right. SVLLA CO(n) S(ul).

Reverse—The naked head of Pompeius Rufus to right. Q(uintus) POM(pei)us RVFVS CO(n)S(ul).

This denarius is supposed to have been struck by Faustus the son of Sulla or possibly by Q. Pompeius, the son of the Quintus mentioned on the coin. If by the former it was struck in B. C. 64; if by the latter in 58 B. C. In either case we have here no doubt the features of two important characters in Roman history portrayed on the coin.

No. 42. Obverse—The helmeted head of a beardless soldier to right: above the head the denarial mark X and to the back of the neck, a caduceus. CN(icius) BLASIO, CN(eii) F(ilius).

Reverse—A nude male figure, supposed to be Jupiter, with arrows and fulmen in left and hasta in right hand, standing between two clothed females, supposed to be Juno and Pallas. One of them holds a crown over the central figure. In the exergue ROMA.

By some it is claimed that this portrait on the obverse is that of the first Scipio Africanus; the comparison of the portrait with the bust of Scipio preserved in the capital, shows a striking resemblance. On the reverse we have the three principal pagan divinities, at least the three to whom the Romans ascribed the greatest honor. The coin was struck about 40 B. C.

No. 43. Obverse—A beautiful diademed head of Diana to right surmounted by a crescent, behind a lituus, the hair is loose and curled and ornamented

with gems, earrings and necklace with draped bust add to the general effect of the whole. FAVSTVS.

Reverse Sulla in senatorial toga seated on a throne, solimon or elevated platform, behind him and below is the figure of an aged man kneeling with his arms bound behind him. In front another kneeling figure is presenting to Sulla a branch of laurel that has three stems. FELIX.

Faustus, meaning fortunate, was a surname of Sulla given because he was always successful in his undertakings. Felix, another surname, meaning happy or lucky was given him for the same reasons. The reverse of this denarius alludes to the war between the Numidians under Jugurtha and the Romans under Marius which was terminated in B. C. 106 by the defeat of the Numidian army and escape of the king Jugurtha into the territory of his son-in-law Bocchus king of Mauretania. Sulla, though under Marius, by intrigue with Bocchus succeeded in procuring the delivery of Jugurtha into his hands when he was taken in triumph to Rome, cast into a damp and filthy dungeon where he soon died. This coin represents the delivery to Sulla of this king.

No. 44. Obverse A heroic head, laureated and beardless to right with the skin of a lion attached to his shoulders. FELIX.

Reverse Diana in a biga at full speed to right with crown in right hand extended the left holding the reins. Four stars in field. Beneath the horses FAVSTVS.

The portrait here represented has been ascribed to both Hercules and Bocchus with leanings to the latter to whom Sulla was so much indebted for his success and popularity. Both No. 43 and 44 are supposed to have been struck by Faustus about B. C. 54 in complement to his father, Sulla.

No. 45. Obverse An ugly looking bludgeon, BALBUS PRO PR *cur*.

Reverse Head of Octavian to right. C. CAESAR III *um* VIR R *ci* P *ublicae* C *onstitutio*.

This coin was struck B. C. 41 by Lucius Cornelius Balbus, a provincial praetor and an adherent of Octavian, whose head he placed on the coin. Balbus was a native Cadiz and the club of Hercules has reference to the worship of this god among his native people in Spain.

No. 46. Obverse The bearded head of the Genus of Rome to right with scepter over left shoulder. Inscription above: *Geni Populi Romani*.

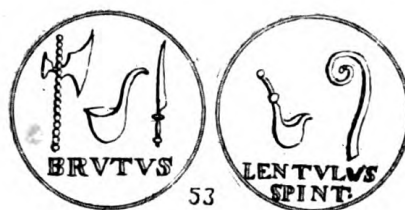
Reverse A globe between inclined scepter and rudder. Beneath, CN *cius* LEN *tus* Q *uestor*. On each side EX and S *enatus* C *onsultus*.

This denarius like No. 45 was struck B. C. 41 by Lucius Cornelius Balbus who became consul in B. C. 40 and enjoys the distinction of being the first foreigner to obtain that honor.

No. 47. Obverse The head of Hercules to right covered with the spoils of a lion. Back of head FAVSTVS in monogram and S *enatus* C *onsultus*.

Reverse A globe surrounded by four wreaths; beneath an actostegium and corn ear.

These coins struck by Faustus may refer to the victories of his father Sulla or Pompeius Magnus. The actostegium referring to the destruction of the pirates that surrounded the ports of Rome and the wheat ear has reference to



THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME. PLATE VI.

the renewal of food supplies by water in consequence of their dispersion and revival of commerce due to the same. The coin was struck about the same year as No. 44, probably 53 B. C.

No. 48. Obverse: The trinaeria, or three human legs flexed in a triangle, with the head of Medusa in the centre at the junction of the thighs, an ear of corn or wheat between each flexure.

Reverse: Jupiter naked standing observing the right, in left extended hand he holds an eagle, in right the fulmen. *LENTULUS MARCUS CONSVLES*.

This denarius was struck B. C. 49 by the consuls Lucius Cornelius Lentulus and Caius Claudius Marcellus, who as adherents of Pompey in his war with Caesar followed the general in his fortunes and struck money wherever they were as occasion required. The trinaeria or triquetra was the symbol of Sicily referring to its shape and fertility. The Medusa head indicates the mint of Syracuse where this piece was undoubtedly struck. On the whole the symbols are emblematic of fertility power and abundance and refer to Sicily and Syracuse.

No. 49. Obverse: A youthful head of a deity with hair in ringlets facing right. *LUCIUS LENTULUS CAIUS MARCELLUS CONSVLES*.

Reverse: Jupiter naked standing similar to No. 48, an altar to his left, and a decorated star in field to his right.

This denarius was struck in Sicily probably about the same time as No. 48.

No. 50. Obverse: Head of Jupiter Pluvius, bushy and bearded to right.

Reverse: The statue of Diana of Ephesus, facing with a staff in each hand supporting *LUCIUS LENTULUS CAIUS MARCELLUS CONSVLES*.

Towards the close of B. C. 49 the two consuls above were residing in Ephesus and the statue of this goddess on the reverse is in evidence that the piece was struck there.

No. 51. Obverse: A beautiful fureated female head, probably of Venus Victrix, to right. A scepter behind and *SCIENTIA CONSULTA*.

Reverse: Three trophies standing between a lituus on the right and a praetorium on the left. In the exergue, beneath in monogram: *FAVSTVS*.

These trophies allude again to the victories of Sulla at Cheronia, Thurium and Archelimumus.

No. 52. Obverse: The daedala, then of Liberty to right. *CAIUS CASSIUS IMPERATOR LIBERTAS*.

Reverse: The lituus and praetorium significant of the augural or priestly office. *LENTULUS SPINTHER*.

This denarius was struck in Asia B. C. 42 by Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, son of the consul of the same name. With his father he opposed Caesar in the civil war and later his father's side and the defeat of the allies at Pharsalia. After the Alexandrian war he was punished by the great dictator. On the death of Caesar he followed the fortunes of the conspirators Brutus and Cassius and so was banished and executed. This coin also shows that he had been allowed to keep his old magistracies. After the death of Pompey he was put to death by order of Antony and Octavian.

No. 53. Obverse: The same as in No. 52, and *SPIN* for SPINther.

Reverse—The simpulum and augural staff or lituus. LENTVLVS SPINT(*her*).

This coin was struck by the same moneyer as No. 52, and the same remarks will apply to both. The Brutus is the same that had taken part in the conspiracy against Caesar and who in B. C. 42 met death at Philippi.

No. 54. Obverse—The bearded and laureated head of Jupiter Capitolinus to left: at the back the letters O and M one above the other, and sometimes other letters are substituted.

Reverse—Jupiter in a rapid quadriga to right, his left hand holding sceptre and reins and his right in the act of hurling a thunderbolt. In exergue L(*ucius*) SCIP(*io*) ASIAG(*enes*), sometimes ASIAC(*us*).

Lucius Scipio was consul B. C. 190 and took the cognomen "Asiaticus" after his victory over Antiochus at Magnesia, following in the line of his brother Scipio who took the cognomen "Africanus" after his conquests in Africa. This denarius is also given to the second L Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus who was consul B. C. 83. (Riccio).

No. 55. Obverse—Bust of Mars with head helmeted and turned to right, a lance behind.

Reverse—A winged victory in a rapid biga to right, her left hand holding the reins, the right extended upwards holding a garland. In exergue, CN(*eius*), LENTVL(*us*).

This denarius was evidently struck by the same moneyer as No. 46. It may also be given to Cneius Cornelius Lentulus who struck coins in B. C. 84.

No. 56. Obverse—The galeated head of Pallas to right. L(*ucius*) MANLI(*us*), PROQ(*uester*).

Reverse—Sulla in a quadriga to right with caduceus in right hand and in the act of being crowned by a flying victory. Beneath L(*ucius*) SVLLA IMP(*erator*).

The caduceus, the sacred wand of Hermes, with the Romans was an emblem of peace, but it would require an unusual stretch of the imagination to think of L. Sulla going out in a triumphal chariot on a peaceful errand. If such an event has been recorded the writer has never come across it. This denarius was struck B. C. 81.

No. 57. Obverse—Head of Roma Nicaephora wing helmeted to right. The denarial mark X behind.

Reverse—Victoria Alata in a rapid biga with garland in hand: beneath the horses P(*oblius*), SVLLA (in monogram). In exergue, ROMA.

This denarius was struck in the life time of Sulla in complement to his grandfather P. C. Sulla who was pretor in Sicily B. C. 186 and it may again refer to his great grandfather who was praetor Urbanus in B. C. 212.

Such, perhaps, are the more interesting and obtainable coins of this remarkable family, nearly all of which coins are here on exhibition* and which carry us back to these most troublesome times of internecine strife before the establishment of the empire. At no period in history are such a galaxy of noted

*Fourth Annual Convention A. N. A., Detroit, Mich., August, 1894.

names, famous and infamous, recorded as during the hundred years in which these coins mute witnesses of that time to now were struck to commemorate the men and events of that historic period. Could they speak what a story they would tell of the great generals Marius, Caesar and Pompey, the licentious Sulla, the lean and hungry Cassius, the assassin Brutus, the millionaire Crassus, the infamous Cato and Cataline, or the voluptuous queen of the Nile, Cleopatra.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ADVANTAGES OF SPECIALIZATION IN NUMISMATICS

A paper read at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[DR. H. R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.]

A kind request by your Founder to add something to the intellectual interest of the Annual Meeting of the Association is my excuse for the present paper. Its not least excellence will be its brevity.

A number of years close intercourse, personal and through correspondence, with some of the most eminent numismatists in this country and abroad, has convinced me of a fact that I should be glad to see more generally accepted. It is that for one's own enjoyment, and for the accomplishment of anything toward the development of our pursuit as a science, it is necessary eventually to confine one's attention and labors within comparatively narrow limits. I do not mean that this should be without previous general preparation. One cannot with certainty attain eminence in any department of human knowledge without preliminarily possessing a general idea of the several branches of learning. Similarly in numismatics, to become expert in any direction, it is necessary to have served an apprenticeship as an indiscriminate student and as a free collector, conditions beyond which most of the fraternity seem never to progress. Again, just as in geography, the bulk of travelers and navigators keep to well-beaten tracts, and so add little or nothing to the general stock of knowledge, so with numismatics. It is to the explorers of unstudied regions, and the mappers of isolated districts, that the world looks for its increase of information. The advances are by those investigators who have been trained to their work by previous researches of their own or by familiarity with what has been done by others. It follows that to become a numismatic expert in any special department one must have been a good all round student and collector, and to labor with any expectation of adding to numismatic

knowledge, one must progressively confine himself more and more to a single series of coins or medals.

It is better for the tyro to commence in a general manner, all being for the time good fish that come to his net, for thus in connection with systematic reading of such books as Poole's "Coins and Medals" and others of similar character, can a general idea be formed of the extent of the whole subject. Just as in every profession and trade, expertism in any special line can most perfectly be attained after apprenticeship to or practice in the entire field, of which the department finally selected is but a part, so here, besides, one cannot well judge which particular branch or series he will prefer to devote himself to until he has more or less carefully compared them all. The eventual decision will depend upon one's innate taste, previous education, and depth of pocket. Thus persons of artistic inclination will prefer the exquisite coins of Ancient Greece and Sicily, the early Italian medals, and those of certain noted French and Austrian die cutters of the present moment. Classical scholars will find from the mints of Athens and Rome, and their colonies, their greatest recreation. Those who are familiar with German, enjoy the coins of the almost innumerable German and Austrian states and municipalities, now becoming so rare through governmental callings in and condemnation to the smelting-pot, and the countless medals of their rulers. Those who will learn the languages of Russia, India, China, Japan or Corea, will find a new world of history opening to them, and that the ordinarily considered almost worthless copper "cash," with their square perforations, and instinct with the record and traditions of Empires of which they now know nothing. Theologians will be interested in the medals of the Reformation, and of cathedrals and ecclesiastical festivals, and of individual clergymen, doctors of physic in medical and pharmaceutical medals and tokens, jurists in those commemorating famous advocates and judges, parliaments, and international treaties.

In deciding the question of a specialty, one's nationality plays an important part. Thus in Europe, in countries whose history runs back from a thousand to more than two thousand years, numismatists are naturally much engrossed by their country's own metallic records, and the farther backwards they go the more they find of that obscurity which is their delight to meet and to overcome. In Italy, Austria, Germany, France, and even Russia, there are hundreds of numismatists who confine themselves to the coins of Ancient Greece and Rome, especially to those epochs of the latter all-conquering power with which the early history of their own nation is most directly connected. The same is also true of Great Britain, so full of reminders of every kind of the Roman occupation, and the prices that are often paid for certain ancient coins at public sales in England are very great. As to this national influence and its effect in restricting individual fields of research, Barthelémy says of his own country in 1874, "Works relating especially to the numismatics of any other nation are hardly to be found in France," and this is scarcely to be wondered at when the enormous extent of its numismatic records is recollected from the period of the Roman invasion down through the Middle Ages, to the ever changing events of modern times. Add to this that in Europe there is a large

proportion of well educated persons of leisure, familiar with more than their own language, and often possessed of an inherited taste for the pursuit, and indeed very frequently also of an ancestral numismatic collection which they instinctively learn to know and to value.

In America, upon the other hand, much is still crude, and, however unnecessarily, all are in haste. Our history, not merely as a nation, but as a civilized continent, goes but a very short way back, and with us, the rich man of today is frequently but poor tomorrow. It is not strange, therefore, that workers in the more abstruse and difficult departments of numismatics are still but few and far between. With us the great bulk of collections are of issues of our own mint, since the creation of the American Union, for besides the great number of varieties of the gold, and silver, and minor coinages, there are many pattern or essay pieces which were not finally adopted by the government.

There are also with us numerous collections of Colonial and pre-revolutionary pieces, which are interesting in a much higher degree than the preceding since they are more justly historical. There are still other cabinets which especially contain our American monies of necessity, almost "siege pieces" they might be called, the hard times tokens of 1834-37, and the Rebellion tokens of 1860-64. Some persons with us confine themselves to American medals, and still again to special series of them, as those which illustrate our history generally, or the histories and deeds of our army and navy, or the long series of Presidential medals, legitimate and satirical, and so on, indefinitely. Of late years in the United States, there has been a growing interest in the coins and medals of Canada, including all the provinces of that dominion, and the same is true of Mexico and the other states of Central America, the West Indies and South America, perhaps from an increasing sentiment of identity of aim and interests. In addition, there are in this country a constantly enlarging few who recognize no provincialism of this character, however creditable to the national pride, and who have entered, as citizens of the world, into the special fields of the coins of the early English kings, of the Roman families, of the Venetian doges, of the States of the Church, of the Islands of the Sea, as the Azores, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the like.

It must not be forgotten that there are collectors who care nothing for the historical or similar attributes of a coin. As there are some whose only criterion is the price that a piece may bring in the market, there are others who are governed solely by the sharpness of its impressions, or its lustre and gloss. There is reason in the valuation of the true patina upon an ancient coin which only centuries of burial in the earth can produce, for this, though sometimes quite closely imitated is, where it exists, in so far a proof of authenticity. The mint lustre or bloom of the present day is, however, a somewhat finical and childish test. Pretty though this polish may be, it engenders for its partizans a selfishness which seeks only what no one has ever been permitted to touch, and then to be consistent they must never permit anyone to handle or take a rubbing from it for that would destroy the charm. By a curious contradiction, the laws of numismatics require that a coin of any age must never

be cleaned, save from earth or dust—still more, never polished—else it would lose much of its value. To others still, specimens are of no account, no matter what their intrinsic merits, unless they are uncommon, and this aside from their value as metal.

As the study and collection of coins is a much higher, because more instructive, pursuit than that of stamps, so is that of medals proportionately more satisfactory than that of coins. The three require progressively a more and more finely educated condition of mind. It may of course be said that both many stamps and coins bear the effigies of persons who are rulers, and that they therefore approximate in this respect the medals. They lack, however, all the interest that biographical inscriptions give, and the chronicle of important actions and events. The busts occurring upon coins are usually placed there by the persons themselves whom they represent, and their contemplation can hardly be diverted from the thought of self sufficiency. They are persons mostly who have been elevated by the accident of birth, or by fraud and violence, or by broken pledges, whereas the majority of medals have been struck as tributes to modest worth, or to the benefactors of mankind, as rewards for valor or self sacrifice. It may be said that the long series of Napoleonic medals disprove this view, but, upon the other hand, how infinitely more interesting and instructive these are than the coins of the French Empire that merely bear the bust of Napoleon. We may also be reminded that the ever more extensive series of the Vatican medals were struck by the successive popes themselves, but then again how replete these all are with the history of nearly twenty centuries, testifying as they do to martyrdoms, treaties, missions, triumphs, the constant advances of Christendom.

It must not be forgotten, besides, that a large proportion of what are ordinarily termed coins of the Ancient Greeks and Romans are in reality medals. Though governmental issues aside from the Roman Family series, they were direct records of history, and intended to instruct and inspire, or depress and terrify those through whose hands they were to circulate. They represent the Gods of those ages, and their attributes and the sacrifices that were offered to them, and they chronicle the doings of armies, their advances and conquests, the punishment of rebels, the sufferings of the vanquished, and they preserved for us the ships, the public edifices, and similar works of those times. From them we learn even the number of children born to their Empresses, and the dates at which the Emperors were ill, were convalescent, or died. Epidemics were noted, and sanitary measures, as the draining of marshes and lakes, the construction of sewers and aqueducts, the relief of families by the importation and distribution of grain.

There is not a topic in which scholars and even the most purely practical of men are interested, that is not more or less richly illustrated by medals. It is possible to make quite an extensive collection upon seemingly the most unlikely or isolated subject. Birth, baptism, circumcision, marriage, death, burial, and even the immortality of the soul, they are all represented, some of them to a very full extent. Our houses, markets, theaters, churches, race tracks; mountains, rivers, the ocean, the sky, and the constellations therein;

severe cold, inundations, whirlwinds, earthquakes; the birds of the air, beasts of the desert and forests, and the fishes of the sea; light houses, balloons, locomotives, canals, monuments, statues; everything that has been done, made, or almost even thought of, all are given. This collector confines himself to the medals and tokens illustrating mining, and that one to those representing cemeteries, the undertaker's art, and mortuary inscriptions, of which, especially upon German medals, there are a very great number, giving the key to whole biographies, and some of them very eloquent and touching. Another, in this country collects only those of conflagrations, firemen, and fire engines. Another still, also an American, collects especially the medals by a namesake, though no relation of his, who was a noted engraver. Another of our people collects everything pertaining to an English namesake, though also no relation, who was a famous philanthropist. One cares only for the Colonial coins of New Jersey, another only for those of Connecticut. Another, American, of German birth or descent, collects only the medals of two of the poets of his Fatherland. Some, and they are many, are chiefly fond of the medals of Washington; others, of those of Franklin, or LaFayette, or Lincoln, or of Grant. Many gather the memorative tokens (*jetons de presence*) of Protestant churches, others the innumerable medalets, wrongly called amulets, of the Catholic faith. To enumerate all that has been done in this way toward specialties, and still more all that might easily be done, both for pleasure and for profit, would require a large book to tell.

I will close by saying, as I began, that for pleasure, for usefulness to others, and, to take a much lower view of the subject, for pecuniary advantage, one should take a single series from the very great number that are available, and endeavor to absolutely exhaust it. This is approximately possible as far as descriptions are concerned, although to obtain them all may involve a vast amount of study and correspondence, but it is attended by the most satisfactory of pleasures, that of definite pursuit,—while if, through extreme rarity or high cost, all the specimens in the series in question can never be obtained, there is still real enjoyment in filling each additional vacant place, and always the hope that some especially desirable example may unexpectedly present itself and be secured.

I may be allowed, perhaps, as an illustration of what long continual patience may accomplish, aided in this instance by love of one's profession, to refer to the list of medals and tokens relating to sanitation, or the prevention of disease, contained in the *Sanitarian* from 1887 to the present date, nearly twenty-five hundred pieces having been described, while many more are in manuscript awaiting the printer,—and to the collateral series of the medals, jetons and tokens relating more directly to medicine and pharmacy, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, during a somewhat similar period, which has already reached over nine hundred pieces, with additionally several times that number ready for publication. Yet this is but preliminary work, waiting a younger hand to take up and perfect, after the present writer's decease. It will be a great source of satisfaction when other members of the association engage in similar systematic labor, selecting special series, and endeavoring in

print, for the benefit of all, to complete them. In no other way can numismatics be so rapidly and thoroughly developed.

Besides their aid to students and historians, such publications may be of excessive value to the collector. There are many, for instance, at this moment who take Mr. Frossard's Monograph of U. S. cents and half cents, or Mr. McLachlan's Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, or Mr. Low's Hard Times tokens, and systematically attempt to place in their cabinets every piece that these authors have enumerated. I know of one collector who prides himself that he possesses all that are figured in Mathews' Coinages of the world. Another endeavors to obtain every famine and epidemic medal or token that is described in the "*Pestilentia in nummis*" of Dr. Pfeiffer and Mr. Ruland, while others still confine themselves to collecting so far as possible what is mentioned in Mr. Betts' Colonial Medals.

There is an additional advantage in this specialization by duplication, if I may coin the expression. Despite the very greatest care, errors and omissions will occur in every systematic work. Collectors who follow a book in the constant and close way that I here indicated, become perforce the very best of critics, and they have it in their power, both to correct typographical and other slips, and to supply deficiencies in description from specimens that may exist in their own cabinet. Every writer would welcome such memoranda, and consider them of the very highest value, as they would enable him in a subsequent edition to render his work more perfect,—of course giving credit to the friends who had thus assisted him.

NEWPORT. R. I.

GRANT, LEE, AND DOUGLASS MEDALS.

Three recent productions in the medallic line of unusual interest and value to collectors and numismatists are the medals of Generals Grant and Lee and our great colored statesmen and orator, the late Frederick Douglass, by the Altogravure Co. of Chicago, Ill.

The Medals are all of heroic size (64 American scale) and cast in bronze.

The profile medal of General Grant is taken from a photograph in his 41st. year, represents perfectly the personality of the great general in an unassuming and natural position. The treatment of the portrait by the artist is simple but exceedingly strong and effective.

Obverse:—Portrait bust in military coat to right. GENERAL U. S. GRANT, surrounding.

Reverse:—The memorable phrase, LET US HAVE PEACE, so often quoted, in four lines surrounded by an easy, unconvencionable laurel wreath.

The portrait from which the Lee medal is taken is a photograph taken in

Washington by Brady, after the war, and it is one of the best portraits of Gen. Lee it has ever been our fortune to have seen, and no doubt a more perfect likeness of him has never been produced. Our artist in this medal has brought out in a strong low relief the intelligent and noble countenance with much grace and beauty.

Obverse:--The portrait bust in military coat to right. Inscription surrounding GENERAL R. E. LEE.

Reverse:--PRIDE OF THE SOUTH in four lines surrounded by a wreath of laurel bound at the top by a bow of ribbon the branches extending downwards with an easy graceful swing.

The Douglass medal is of special interest on account of the popularity of this greatest orator and statesman the colored race has ever produced.

The portrait on the medal presents a three quarters view, the white, bushy head is modeled almost in one mass without the losing of any details. The face is strongly marked, showing the character of the man, the strong rugged brow and forehead, a finely modeled mouth, and in comparison with the other features, has a special interest being rather fine and delicate.

Obverse:--Three-quarters portrait of Frederick Douglass, to right. Inscription FRED DOUGLASS, and some branches of oak leaves.

Reverse:--A quotation from a speech delivered by Mr. Douglass on Colored People's Day at the Chicago Exposition, 1893, in nine lines. JUDGE US NOT BY THE SPLENDID CAUCASSIAN CIVILIZATION. JUDGE US NOW IN COMPARISON WITH THE DEPTHS FROM WHICH WE HAVE COME. All surrounded by a laurel wreath.

The same medals were cast and are for sale by the Altogravure Co., 26 Van-Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A STUDY OF CONDER TOKENS.

[CHARLES EDWARD FRASER, M. D., ROME, N. Y.]

The renewed interest manifested in the collection of English Provincial coins and tokens at the present time has prompted me to go through my collection, which numbers over 2,000 distinct varieties of these tokens, and make a comparison with those described in Conder. The result is herewith given. It is not intended as an *authority*, but simply to give collectors of these tokens some idea what may be obtained in the way of varieties.

This series of tokens are exceedingly numerous, yet it is not to be presumed that any collector can obtain a complete list of them at the present time.

Numerous works have been issued in the past on these pieces. Besides Conder's works issued in Ipswich in 1798-99, there is Birchell of Leeds, in 1796, Spencer in London 1795, Pye in Birmingham 1795, Denton in London 1795 and '97, and Batty of Birmingham, whose work, I am informed, is not as yet completed. Catalogues like the Chetwynd, Mickley, Nichols, and Doughty collections each furnish some varieties not before mentioned or described.

If I have given any light upon the subject, or offered any assistance to collectors of this most interesting series of coins, I shall have accomplished all I anticipate or desire. I respectfully submit the following:

CHARLES EDWARD FRASER, M. D.

223 N. Washington St., Rome, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1895.

The American scale is used in the measurements of this collection.

N. B.—As an aid to the embellishment of this article I have given the illustrations of some of the rarer pieces not often seen by the average collector.

ANGLESEY.

No. 4-20. Exists on planchettes of four sizes, 18, 19 and 20. Lettered and plain edge: two dies being used; same design but differing in arrangement.

5-29 Edge inscription reads from the reverse side, caused by the collar being reversed in striking.

— More nearly corresponding to No. 5-29 but from a different die to any described in Conder. Struck in brass. See Fig. 1.

5-31 Two varieties of this number. Obverse like 5-31, it has a fine border of acorns not mentioned by Conder. A companion for No. 2-4 except the date which is 1791. Extremely fine. See Fig. 2.

5-32 Obverse same except date added, 1795. R. Has a border of acorns and date 1791. Unlike any mentioned by Conder.

8-56 Exists on planchetts, sizes 18 to 20, and with plain edge.

ANGUSSHIRE, MONTROSE.

O A distant view of a town from the water *mare dilat*. *Ex* 1797.

R A woman spinning. Sure are the rewards of industry. *Ex Montrose*.

E London. Liverpool or Montrose. See Fig. 3.

O Arms. *Montrose* Half-penny 1799.

R A building Montrose Lunatic Hospital 1781. Erected by subscription.

E Payable by Andrew Nicol Tobacconist. Thick and thin planchetts, and edge. See Fig. 4.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. SLOUGH BUCKS.

O Phoenix issuing from a flame. Slough Bucks, half-penny token 1795.

R Arms. John Peckham chemist and druggist. Size 18. Rare. See Fig. 5.

O Shield and label. *Pro Rege et Patria*. W. Till, wine and spirit merchant, 1794.

R Lion Rampant. Red Lion Jun, Half-penny token, Slough Bucks. See Fig. 6

O Same as last.

R A Distillery building MDCCXCIV. White metal. See Fig. 7.

O Bust in profile to left, Admiral Earl St. Vincent.

R The Spanish fleet defeated, 14 Feb., 1797. Brass. Farthing size. See Fig. 9.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, CAERMARTHEN.

21-1 Exists on planchetts. Size 18, 19 and 20.

CHESHIRE, CHESTER.

22-4 Struck with plain edge and in white metal.

MACCLESFIELD.

23-7 Exists with plain edge and London, Bristol and Liverpool.

23-9 Three varieties of this number exist, 1st same as 23-9 differently executed, lettering smaller and more spread. Another with lettering still wider spread. Bust of Roe wider by $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

23-10 Six varieties of this number exist, differing in size, arrangement of inscription, width of date, etc. One variety has the date divided thus 17 91. Obv also, nailed with 91-179. See Fig. 8.

24-14 Two dies also, same design differently executed.

E Payable in London.

DEVONSHIRE, EXETER.

29-2 Exists on planchetts, size 18, 19 and 20, thick and thin.

DORSETSHIRE, POOLE.

31-1 Struck on planchetts, 18 and 19, thick and thin, and with engrailed edge

DORSETSHIRE.

312-1 Struck with plain edge.

ESSEX, BRAINTREE.

33-2 On planchetts 18, 19 and 20. Thick and thin.

33-4 On planchetts 18, 19 and 20. Thick and thin.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SWANSEY.

36-2 On planchetts 18, 19 and 20.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, BRIMSCOMB, PORT.

38-10 On thick and thin planchetts.

NEWENT.

39-14 On thick and thin planchetts.

HAMPSHIRE, BASINGSTAKE.

40 3 Struck also in white metal.

GOSPORT.

41-9 On planchetts 18 and 19. Thick and thin.

ISLE OF WRIGHT.

41 12 Struck with inverted collar.

LYNDHURST.

42 13 Struck also in brass.

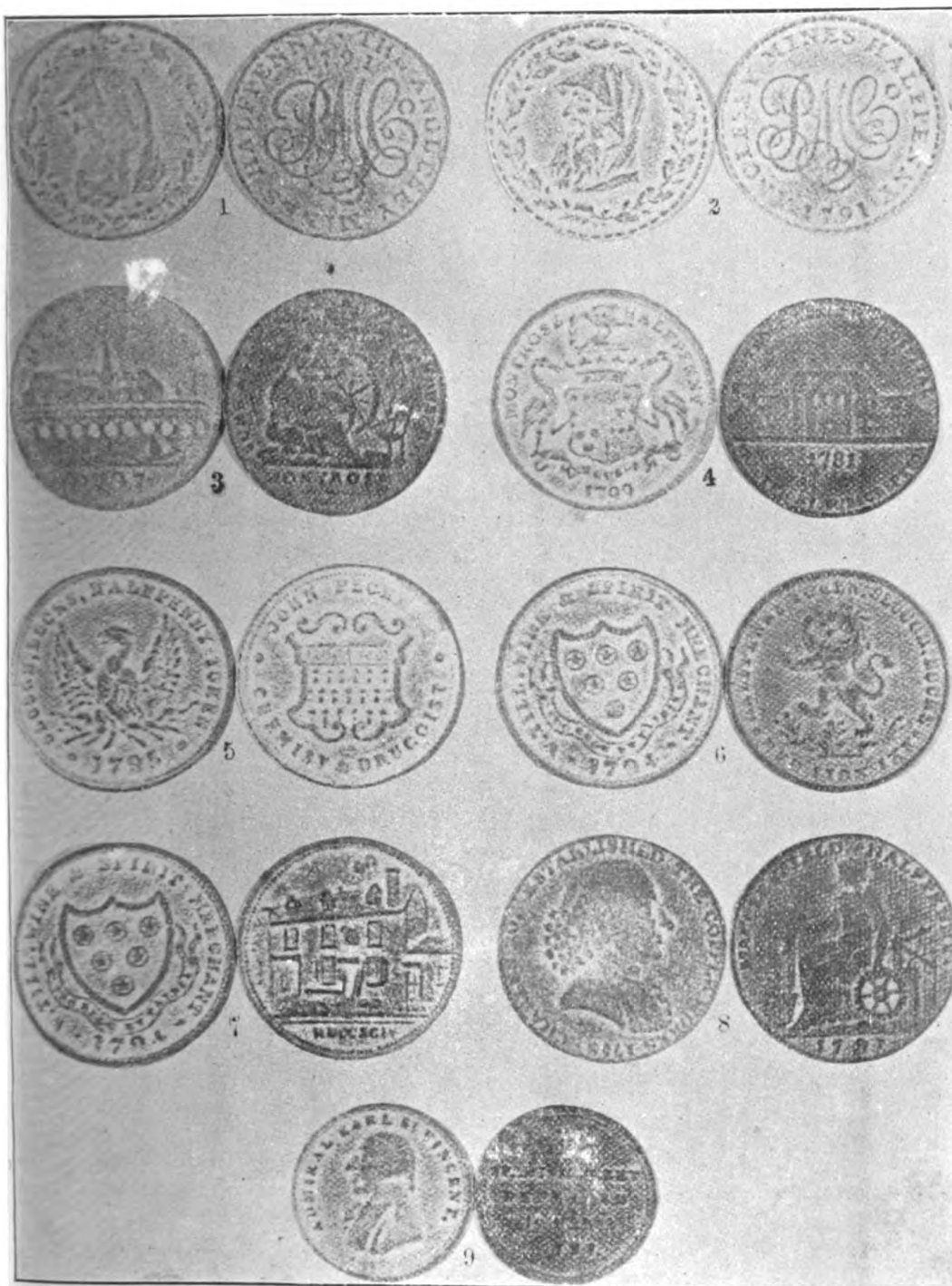
PETERSFIELD.

42-14 On planchetts 18 and 19, plain and engrailed edge, and inscription, Eames, Holland and Andrews. Petersfield.

PORTSMOUTH.

42 17 On planchetts 18, 19 and 20.

42-18 On planchetts 19 and 20. Thick and thin, edge plain and milled.



A Study of Copper Tokens. Plate I.

43-21 The word *pursued* is spelled *persued*, also with plain edge and on planchetts, 19 and 20.

NOTE—In my opinion Conder is in error as regards the spelling, *Sail of Ye line*. I have examined over 100 pieces of this number, and all those ever seen are spelled *The line*. Maj. Nichols was of like opinion.

43-22 On planchetts 19 and 20. Thick and thin with plain edge.

PORTSEA.

43-24 On planchetts 19 and 20. Thick and thin, and with plain edge.

HERTFORDSHIRE, HEREFORD.

45-4 On thick and thin planchetts and with plain and enrailed edge.

HERTFORDSHIRE, STORTFORD.

46-2 On planchetts 18 and 19. Thick and thin.

INVERNESSSHARE, INVERNESS.

— Obv. Similar to 47-1 but differently arranged. R. Same design, different arrangement, date 1796.

KENT, LAMBERHURST.

51-23 Also with edge; Payable by J. Gibbs, Sussex.

ROMNEY.

52-26 Edge, same except the word *at* is left out of inscription.

SANDWICH.

52-27 On thick and thin planchetts and with plain and milled edges.

STAPLEHURST.

52-28 On thick and thin planchetts, and with plain and milled edges.

DIMCHURCH.

49-11 With edge. Payable in Lancaster, London or Bristol.

LANCASHIRE, LANCASTER.

55-5 On planchetts size 17, 18 and 19. Thick and thin, plain edge, and payable in London, Bristol and Lancaster.

56-9 On planchetts 18 and 19 and with plain edge and struck from broken dies.

56-11 On planchetts 18, 19 and 20, plain edge.

56-14 On planchetts, 18 and 19, plain edge, and payable at London or Dublin.

LIVERPOOL.

57-19 Ten varieties of this number exist, varying in arrangement only. The device being the same; on planchett; size 18, 19 and 20. Edges inscribed as follows;

1st. Payable in London or Liverpool.

2d. Payable in London, Bristol or Liverpool.

Struck in white metal and with inverted collar.

57-20 On planchetts 18 and 19. Edge with inscription overstruck. Payable in Lancaster, London or Liverpool.

58-29 With edge. Payable at Dublin, Cork or Belfast.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONFESSIONS OF A COIN CRANK.

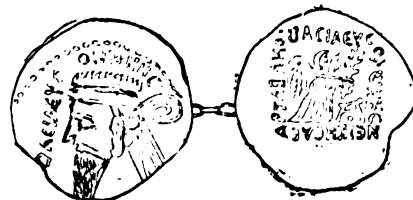
[BY THE CRANK.]

In addition to the few Parthian coins described in my last communication I have thought that it might be interesting to the readers to describe a few others that belong to me, for next to the Greek and Roman no ancient coins possess more interest than those of Parthia, that country that proudly boasted that they were never conquered by Rome, that country which formed an eastern wall beyond which the Roman cohorts could not go.

I also mentioned in my last the disposition of those in authority in Parthia to make way or get rid of all possible rivals to the throne by the usual methods of assassination. We have seen that Phrates IV ascended the Parthian throne in B. C. 37 and reigned until B. C. 1 when he was poisoned by Phraataces, a son of his old age by a slave mother, Musa an Italian slave girl. Previous to this, or about 10 B. C., the king had been induced probably by this same slave wife the better to serve her purposes and ambitions, to send his four older sons to Rome where they lived with their families in a magnificent manner under the patronage of Augustus.

Upon the death of his father, Phraataces seized the throne and reigned as joint sovereign with his mother and coins are extant bearing upon the obverse the head of the king and on the reverse that of Musa his mother with the titles of "Queen" and "Goddess". One of the first acts of this king in his efforts to strengthen his hold on the throne was the demanding of Augustus the surrender of his four brothers and their return to Parthia where they belonged. This the emperor refused to do wisely preferring to keep them as pretenders to the throne in case the emergency he hoped for should arise. The influence of Musa over the king soon disgusted the nobles and in a successful revolt he was speedily deposed and slain.

Arades II was chosen to succeed him but he was unsatisfactory and after a brief reign he was assassinated. It was now A. D. 5 and local royal material for a king being exterminated, an embassy was sent to Augustus asking for the oldest son of Phrates IV to come and rule over them. In response to this appeal Vonones was returned to Asia with great pomp and ceremony and received with general rejoicings.



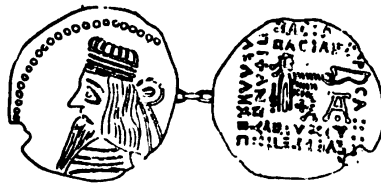
Parthia, Vonones I (Arsases XVIII) 5 13 A. D.

But the luxuries and refinements of Rome had spoiled him for a Parthian monarch and his subjects soon felt that they had a king that belonged to another country. What Crassus and Antony had failed to do in war, Augustus had done in peace by placing a Parthian only in name but imbued with Roman ideas and ways to rule over them and so in A. D. 10 the Parthians again rose in revolt and called upon Artabanus, a subject king in Media to rule over them. He came but Vonones did not propose to yield without a fight and in the battle which followed, Artabanus was defeated which led Vonones to have struck the coin which in my collection is illustrated herewith.

Obverse—Head of king Vonones to left ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ (king Vonones).

Reverse—A victory to right ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΝΩΝΗΣ ΝΕΙΚΗΣΑΣ ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΝ· (King Vonones on his defeat of Artabanus).

But Artabanus came back, and this time he triumphed. Vonones fled to Armenia, then to the Cilician city of Pompeiopolis and a little later was slain on the banks of the Pyramus. Artabanus III had a long and varied reign.



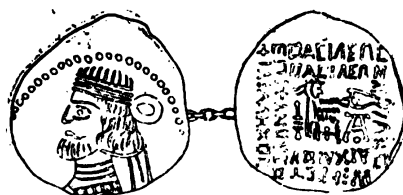
Parthia Artabanus III. (Arsases XIX). 13-42 A. D.

Armenia then as now was a bone of contention, Rome and Parthia each at times governing its fortunes. Finally losing this territory and noticing the disaffection of his subjects Artabanus voluntarily quitted his throne and capital and sought seclusion among the Scythians in Hyrcania where he had been born and spent his early life.

Roman influence at this time brought Tiridates, a grandson of Phrates IV, forward and placed him on the throne, but like Vonones, his Roman notions did not suit his people and Artabanus was sought out from his retirement to again rule over Parthia, but this period was of short duration as he died in 42 A. D.

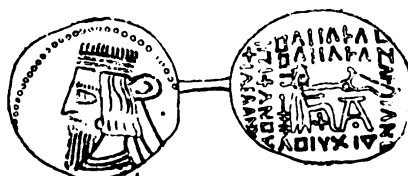
Artabanus III left two sons, Vardanes and Gotarzes. The crown rightfully belonged to the elder, Vardanes, but he being absent Gotarzes took possession but a little later, on the return of Vardanes he was prevailed upon by force to forego his present claim and he retired to Hyrcania.

Vardanes reigned only four years, in war he was almost universally successful, but his conduct became so unbearable that in a hunting party gotten up for the purpose he was assassinated and Gortarzes his unsuccessful rival without opposition succeed to the throne. Of this ruler I have previously spoken.



Perthia, Vardaneg, Arsases XX. A. D. 42-45.

The history of Parthia between the time of Gotarzes A. D. 51 and Pacorus A. D. 77 is somewhat obscure as far as its rulers are concerned. According to Tacitus and Josephus the country during this period was ruled over by Vologeses. On the other hand two reliable historians, Firdousi and Zonaras, give testimony that Artabanus (IV) actually reigned between Vologeses and Pacorus. Coins that have been found go to prove this last.



Parthia, Artabanus IV, Arsases XXIV. A. D. 62-77.

The coins of Vologeses end with the date A. D. 57 and the coins of Artabanus IV first bear date A. D. 62 which is undoubtedly the year in which he came to the throne. Another modern historian, George Rawlinson, places Artabanus IV in the reign of Pacorus A. D. 77-108 and speaks of him as a pretender to the throne who issued coins during this reign.

So much for such Parthian coins as the average collector is likely to come across and I with this digression will now resume my narrative.

No. 52-54. Our cataloguer does not pretend to ascribe these three small silver pieces any further than to state that they are of the Sassanides and Saracenic and in fine condition. Of the two Saracenic coins I attribute one to Mehdi A. D. 774-785. He it was that in 779 A. D. prevailed against Hakin or Mokama the veiled prophet of Korassan, that Moore has so much to say about in his Lalla Rookh, Mehdi also defeated Irene, the widow of Leo IV on the banks of the Bosphorus and captured her capital in A. D. 785.

The other coin is still among my unknowns, my knowledge of Cufic being exceedingly limited. The Persian coin is a drachm of Sapor II, that king who reigned from his cradle to his grave A. D. 309-380 or seventy-two years and whose coins are so familiar to collectors of ancient or oriental coins. These

coins were all fine and and cost me about fifty-five cents each.

No. 55-58. Four Persian drachms of Varahran IV, Cavades, Cosroes II, and Sarbaris. These coins all have the heads of the rulers on the obverse and the sacred Persian fire altar on the reverse alluding to their worship of fire. The coins are broad but thin and are in good condition as catalogued and cost me thirty-eight cents each.

I shall only briefly refer to the history suggested by these coins. As far as I am able to ascertain they are correctly attributed.

Varahan IV, 389-399 A. D. I find little regarding this Persian king beyond the fact that he kept peace with Rome and was kind to the Christians. Had he been more war-like as were those before and after him, more would now be known of him for little else than wars and intrigues seem to have been thought worthy of recording by the cotemporary historians. Varahran was murdered by a band of brigands in the summer of 399.

Cavades, 491-531, found Persia in a very disturbed state when he came to the throne. Rebellions were rife and in 496 he was obliged to retire as a hostage to a neighboring state while a brother rested him in holding down the throne. But he came back in 499 and by blinding his brother and dispensing the usual judgments upon all his rivals and traitors, was in a position for a long and prosperous reign. His last crowning effort was in defeating the great Roman general, Belesarius at Nisibis and Calinicus in 529 and 531. Cavades died of paralysis in the 13th of September, 531 at the age of 82 years.

Chosroes II 591-628 A. D. The Conqueror, was crowned in A. D. 590. He had the usual preliminary troubles of the new Persian Monarch but before he had adopted Sergius a Christian martyr as his patron saint or chosen Shireen for his favorite wife, he had taken the usual precautions against all rivals, even, it is said causing the death of his father. After this all was well. Persia was at the height of power. He drove the Romans out of Asia and Eastern Africa, and his soldiers had looked on Constantinople, the then capital of the Roman empire. He was the greatest ruler of his time and it is no wonder that he styled himself "king of kings, lord of lords, master of masters, prince of peace, saviour of mankind, a virtuous and immortal man before the gods, a most real deity in the sight of men, glorious beyond compare, a conqueror, rising side by side with the sun and furnishing eyes to the night, of glorious ancestry, opposed to war, benevolent, served by the genii and guardian of the kingdom of Persia." With such an array of virtues one might well say O! king live forever! But the last end of Chosroes was most miserable. He was reviled and cast into a dungeon, he saw his children murdered before his eyes, and on the 29th day of February, 628, was himself slain with cruel tortures.

Sarbaris or Sharburz was a great general under Chosroes II. Backed by the power of Rome he usurped the Persian throne in 629 A. D. He reigned but a few months when he was murdered by a mob and his dead body dragged through the streets of the capital.

No. 50. Syria. A broad tetradrachm of Antiochus VII. (Sidetes) B. C. 138-129.

Obverse—Large filleted head of the king to right.

Reverse—Pallas Nikephorus standing facing left. Inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΤΕΡΕΤΟΥ.

This is the mad Syrian king famous for his seige and capture of Jerusalem in B. C. 133. The coin is fine as described and cost me \$2.20.

No. 60. Cappadocea, Ariarathes VII drachm. Thus it is attributed by our cataloguer, I shall have to disagree with him. We have no evidence that Ariarathes VII ever struck any coins, at least none have as yet been found. I shall therefore go back about fifty years and give this coin to Ariarthes V, B. C. 163-130.

Obverse—Head of king to right in plain field.

Reverse—Pallas Nikephorus standing in extended right hand holding a victory. Inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΥ.

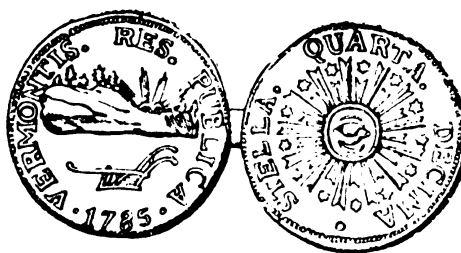
This is a good coin and cost me a dollar. I had a cnriosity to know what our cataloguer would give for a coin of Ariarathes VII, and it cost me a little to find out, however the coin is not for sale at the price I paid for it.

Nos. 61-62. Cappadocia, Ariobarzanes I (B. C. 93-59) and III (B. C. 51-42) drachms. These are correctly attributed: one of them was good, the other perhaps fair. They cost me thirty-five cents each and may be described as follows:

Obverse—Head of king to right in plain field.

Obverse—Pallas Nikephorus standing with inscription in Greek.

It will undoubtedly be with many of my readers a feeling of relief that I now turn from the dim and musty past to something more modern. Because they are so comparatively modern and probably in the cabinets of nine out of ten of my readers I somehow hesitate to mention them, at any rate I will be brief, relying mainly for description in the illustrations that will accompany it.



No. 63. Vermont cent 1786. Vermont was among the earliest states to issue a copper coinage: in fact all her coins were issued previous to being admitted as a state by congress. Reuben Harmon Jr., of Rupert, Vt., was first authorized by the state to strike coins in 1785 and the first coin bears this date. My coin is of the "Vermontensium" variety of 1786. The reverse bears the all seeing eye with thirteen rays and thirteen stars between representing the thirteen states. The legend "Quarter Decima Stella" refers to Vermont's

claim as the fourteenth state. My coin has seven trees on the obverse, is almost good, and cost me eighty-five cents. Another coin I have similar but with nine trees in the back ground of the obverse,

No. 64-71. Colonials.



New Jersey Cent.



Connecticut Cent.

New Jersey and Connecticut cents were of the common types, and though catalogued as good, are barely fair; the dates in one gone and in two others barely visible. I place them all in 1787.



Massachnsetts Cent.

My Massachusetts cent of 1788 is like the illustration only in my coin there is a dash between the eagle's tail and the date. The piece is in good condition. These pieces cost me twenty-five cents each.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBITUARY.

Isaac Francis Wood.

The following notice was read by Mr. William Poillon, the Historiographer of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at a late meeting of this Society:

"It is with feelings of deep regret that we meet together tonight to lament the death of our old associate, Isaac Francis Wood, B. A., who, by his kindly acts and valuable services to this Society, has endeared his memory in our hearts.

Mr. Wood was one of the incorporators of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, joining Feb. 5th, 1864, and was the third oldest member on our rolls.

Born of Quaker stock July 15, 1841, in the old Seventh Ward of New York City, then known as the Quaker ward; a direct descendant of Joseph Wood of Gloucestershire, England; his paternal grandfather was Samuel Wood, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and on his maternal side John Hicks of Hempstead, L. I.; at that time the Hicks, Wooley, Seerings and Wood families were the most prominent people on Long Island.

His father was Isaac Wood, M. D., who was the founder of the New York Institution for the Blind, and was interested in many noble charities. His mother was Margaret Morrell nee Hicks.

He was married at St. Marks church to Sarah E. Bowne, daughter of the late Richard Hartshorne Bowne, direct descendant of John Bowne of Bowne House, Flushing, L. I., on April 20, 1869, the marriage being solemnized by the Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D.

For several years he has been a resident of Rahway, N. J. Having been in ill health for some time, a sudden stroke of apoplexy took our beloved friend from us on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1895.

Graduating in the class 1862 of Haverford college, Haverford, Pa., he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he became connected as a member of William Wood & Co., at that time one of the leading publishers of this city. Severin his connection with William Wood & Co., he turned his attention and energy to the collection of numismatics, of which he became a great devotee. His numismatic library was most complete and contained many rare and valuable works that were not to be found in the well known Astor library.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, American Genealogical and Biographical Society, American Geographical Society, the Boston Numismatic Society, Philadelphia Antiquarian, and many other Associations of similar character.

During his career as librarian of our society, a position he held for years, on

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. 25

account of his superior judgment our library was enriched by the addition of many valuable books and pamphlets, a great number being his individual donation. His generosity caused him to become a very great donor to our cabinets of coins and medals. At all times he was ready and willing to assist by liberal contribution whenever for the society's benefit or advancement.

In the death of our esteemed fellow member, this society has met with a great loss, and to his family we express our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

17 West 43d. St., New York, N. Y.

A regular meeting of the society was held on Nov. 18th, 1895, at 8:15 p. m., President Parish presiding.

The executive committee reported as follows: The nomination for resident membership of William Gaston has been received and approved. The resignations of H. M. W. Eastman and L. M. Howland have been received and accepted. Attention was called to the decease of Isaac F. Wood, Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D. and Charles B. Perry.

Louis Meredith Howland who has lately removed to Paris, France, has been nominated for Corresponding membership. Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Members John H. Pell and Stewart W. Smith; from Permanent Corresponding Members Rev. Foster Ely and Francis Worcester Doughty and from Corresponding Members Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, A. G. Heaton, Cyrus Adler, W. M. R. French and Gustaf Cavalli. The committee on Papers and Publications was directed to have the "Constitution and By-laws" printed without delay.

The Curator, Charles H. Wright, reported additions of twenty-six pieces to the Cabinet of Society since the last meeting. Special attention was called to a *fine* 1793 wreath cent given by J. Sanford Saltus, and the "Capture of Louisburg" medal issued by the Society of Colonial Wars from Daniel Parish Jr.

The Librarian, Bauman L. Belden, announced the receipt of 24 bound volumes and 107 pamphlets, periodicals and catalogues.

The Secretary read the obituary notice of Life Member Isaac F. Wood which had been prepared by the Historiographer William Poillon. Mr. Zabriskie moved that the notice be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy of same sent to the members of the family of the deceased. On motion adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, Recording Secretary.

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Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the month of December, 95:

Dues.....	11 50
Initiation fees.....	2 00
Total	\$13 50

Disbursements: Cash to Treasurer..... \$13 50

New Members.

- 286 J. H. Gray, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.
- 287 J. P. Rawlins, Jhelum, India.
- 288 Joseph A. Faust, Delphi, Ind.

Applications for Membership.

E. W. Hadeler, Painesville, Ohio.

Vouchers:—Rice and Lathrop.

John F. H. Heide, P. O. Box 276, Chicago, Ills.

Vouchers:—Doherty.

Thomas McGinnis, No. 276, has applied for the Association medal in silver.

DETROIT, MICH, Dec. 31, 1895.

GEORGE W. RICE, Secretary.

A Rare Coin.

When Louisiana seceded, Jan 26, 1861, the new Government seized the United States mint at New Orleans and struck \$254,820 in double eagles and \$1,101,316.50 in silver half dollars, using the United States dies for 1861. The bullion was exhausted in May, 1861, when the coinage ceased and the United States dies were destroyed. A Confederate States die was then made, to be used for silver half dollars, but it was not fit for use in a coining press, the relief being too high. Four half dollars were struck with it on a screw press, and these comprise the entire coinage of the Confederate States. They are worth about \$250 apiece to dealers.

WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

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BEGINNING next month we hope to continue the quotations of prices for coins realized at late sales.

NUMISMATIC Bulletin December 1895. A Price list of 300 lots of Roman and Italian Coins and 42 books. G. Sangiorgi, Rome, Italy.

THE demand for back numbers of 1895 has been so large that our editions for July, August, September and December are exhausted, only a few being reserved for our complete volumes.

CATALOGUE No. 7, January 1896. Ancient money of Greece and Rome, Papal and old Italian States money. 46 pages, 4275 lots; priced. G. Morchio & N. Majer, No. 683 Spaderia, Venice, Italy.

ON Friday, Jan. 24, Ed Frossard will sell at Auction the collection of U. S. Coins, Paper Money, etc. of E. B. Crane, Esq., of Worcester, Mass. 530 lots. Ed Frossard, 108 E. 14th St., New York.

COLLECTORS of War Medals will be interested to know that the well known firm of Spink & Son, London, has begun the publication of *The War Medal Record*, devoted to the interests of those collecting Naval, Military and Chivalric Medals.

SEVERAL inquiries come regarding the Association Library and the Exchange Department. They are not dead, but sleepeth. There are great possibilities for each of these branches, but for some reason or other they have not yet struck their gait.

HAVE you subscribed for the Association Medal yet? Perhaps you are a new member and did not know of such a privilege. If so, write to Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario or Secretary Rice and they will tell you all about it. Of course you will enclose return postage.

The members of the Michigan Press Association gather in Chicago on Feb. 15th for a three weeks trip down into Mexico. Ye editor will go if he can possibly get away, in fact, is seriously inclined to go anyhow. If he can be of any use to his readers in any way in Aztec land he is at their service.

IN all probability a number of the members of the Association will not get this issue of THE NUMISMATIST, due to the fact that they have not made their peace with the Secretary. It is not proposed to send this magazine to those members who are behind in their dues, with no assurance of their indebtedness being liquidated.

IN response to numerous inquiries the editor would state that arrangements have been made with the *American Journal of Numismatics*, whereby members of the Association may obtain it in clubs of ten or more for \$1.50 per annum. Any who may want it let them send their names in to Sec'y Rice with stamp. If the ten names are secured he will then notify you.

WE are receiving quite a few subscriptions from members of the Association, one copy is not enough for them—they want one copy at home and another at their office—one subscriber is not happy without three copies: he puts one under his pillow, and dreams and dreams of old Greece and Rome: India, China and Japan; 1794 and 1804 dollars galore, and such pleasant dreams? He gets the worth of his dollar every night, so he says.

IT pays to keep posted. Brother Bates, of Detroit, lately obtained from an Ohio collector a Dahlouega dollar of 1861, paying five dollars for it. He sold it to Mr. J. M. Clapp, of Tidouete, Pa., who came to Detroit for it, for an even hundred dollars. Brother Ward, of Vermont, lately bought a box of over 200 copper coins for \$4.50. Inside of twenty-four hours he was offered \$25 for his bargain, and later was offered \$5 each for some of them singly. He, however, knows a good thing and is holding on to them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been coming in lively of late, and it begins to look as if it meant "once a subscriber, always a subscriber." The host of good words that have come has so nearly overwhelmed the editor that he feels like apologizing for ever having even suspected the fealty of the fraternity. To respond to each one personally would trespass upon his too limited time; to publish them would require a whole issue, and be out of the question, but in this feeble manner from the bottom of his heart he thanks you. He realizes more than ever before the responsibility resting upon him, and with renewed courage he girdeth himself for another year, promising to give you during 1896 the best he can obtain—and shall he say it?—The best you ever had!

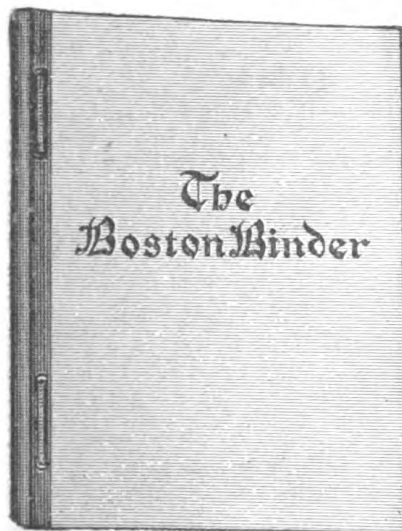
YOU will all want the February number, the beginning of Mr. Brudins' paper on "The Coinage of China," and illustrated by some forty cuts of rare, odd and curious coins of this oldest of Empires. Then there is a man in our ranks that has always been too modest for us to get hold of, but now, after four years, our special artist has caught him "napping." We dare not give his name at present for if he was on to the scheme he would bribe our printer and buy up the whole edition, but you all know him, or of him. Besides, in this number, we shall have a little pyrotechnic display that will broaden your countenances, or no charge. In March we shall begin to tell you of our own coinage for 1796—a hundred years ago—and,—but why continue, there seems to be something good all along the way. Are you with us?

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Wanted—A Siamese 1-32d Tical silver "bullet" money. Write me giving price asked. M. O. Mills, Paoli, Wis.

To Exchange—I have U. S. and foreign coins to exchange for postage stamps. Alfred B. Aulrey, 102 Crown St., Meriden, Conn.

Wanted for cash or exchange—Desirable U. S. postage and revenue stamps and U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, in exchange for old Philatelic papers, foreign stamps, and curio. F. B. Stebbins, Adrain, Mich.

To Exchange—A complete set of Mass. Bay currency (8 var.) of May 5th 1780 in good condition for good U. S. stamps or fractional currency. Geo. M. Frame, 38 Lindell St., Haverhill Mass.

To Exchange—Sets of all five varieties of $\frac{1}{2}$ real Chihuahua, Mexico. Desire dates 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents U. S. Colonial, Hard times, Political, Presidential and other tokens, also foreign copper coins. C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.

To exchange—Cyrus W. Field bronze medal and the following Canadian coins (Nos. according to Leroux) 282, 352 (sheaf of wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ D) 355, 356, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 429, 430, 434, 446, 453, 455 (unc), 495, 504, 508, 509, 514 ($\frac{1}{2}$ D 1839 side view B K. Montreal) 515, 574, 577, 580, 592, 774a, 774, 789, 790, 804, 808, 900, 901, 902, 903 (unc), 989, 994, 994u, 1029, 1030, 1037, 1054, 1062, 1531a, 1815.

Wanted—251, 253, 254, 316, 318, 372, 380, 430a, 433, 436, 441, 445, 485, 500, 501, 507, 513, 514, (1838), 534, 535, 548, 548a, 555, 562, 575, 576, 578, 587, 588, 589, 591, 592, 593, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 601, 681, 683, 686, 688, 691, 760, 767, 778, 781, 783, 784, 792, 795, 796, 797, 798, 805, 807b, 807c, 970. R. M. Bateman, Pickering, Ontario. No. 215 A. N. A.

To Exchange—325 war tokens. 200 var., in fine condition, many bright, for 1799 or 1804 cent. Or will give 1878 proof set complete (9 pieces) for either. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

Wanted—Isabella quarter: Have some very desirable U. S. Cents for same, 1800-56, pick your date or dates. also mention condition of cents expected. Geo. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

To Exchange—Fifty complete volumes of Philatelic Literature, (unbound) and about 2000 odd numbers of stamp papers to exchange on your own terms for U. S., Canadian, British and Colonial coins and stamps. Farrar Ineson, Carleton West, Ontario.

A 5x7 Premier camera No. 2 with plate holders, printing frame, tripod, etc., in nice condition. Desire Swedish plate money, Isabella quarter dollar, Brunswick bell, Thaler, and other U. S., Oriental, ancient and foreign coins in good to uncirculated condition Also wish old books, magazines, newspapers, etc. Duplicate coins to exchange. Howard E. Truex, West Plains, Mo.

To Exchange—Louis XVIII, 5 Franc 1820. Louis Phillippi I, 5 F. 1849. Charlis X, Roi De-France, 5 F. 1828. Victor Emanuel II. 1871. Victor Emanuel 1894. Bright Mexican dollars 1894-95. Bright Un Peso Mexican 1870. Republic Peruvia, 1835. Un Sol. 1869. Peru Irma Un Sol, 1868. United States Trade Dollars, 1875-76-77-78 U. S. Dollars. 1872-69-59-42-78 eight feathers in eagle tail. U. S. Quarters, 1806-31-33-35-36-38. U. S. 20 Cents. 1875. U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents, 1803-4-9-25-26-28-29-32-34-35-51-53. U. S. Cents, large 50, to exchange for an Isabella quarter. 300 large U. S. Cents to exchange. All of the above to exchange for half dollars not in my collection. I want 1794-95-96, 1801-2-3-4-5-9-36, milled edge 1853, no arrows, no rays. U. S. dollars from 1794 to 1805. 1836 flying eagle, or will sell all cheap. E. S. Ward, 306 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio. All letters answered.

THE NUMISMATIST

I abella Quarters to exchange for any Am. coin or coins not in my collection. State what you have to exchange. J. W. Broughton, 705 Rialto Bldg. Chicago. A. N. A. 253.

Wanted:—Back numbers of several Numismatic papers, and Penn. issues in paper or metal for cash or exchange for foreign coins. Please send list with prices. Wm. H. Taylor, Lilly, Cambria Co., Penn. No. 47 A. N. A.

These fine alcohol specimens: two small curious snakes, 1 heart of a loon, 2 very large centipedes, and 1 large tarantula; also 1 large calamount skin from the Cascade Mts. Will sell all of above or exchange for old U. S. coins in good condition. C. E. Tribbett, Thorntown, Ind.

For exchange:—U. S. Dollars, 1860, 1872, 1894 proof sets of 1894-95; U. S. half dollars 1824-30-31-32-33-34 36-50-82 and 13 Columbian; many small silver and copper coins, also U. S. unused stamps, 15c orange 73 issue; 10c brown 82; 30c black 90; 8c Sherman 93; 3-4-5-6-8 and 10c Columbians I will exchange for U. S. Coins not in my collection. E. W. Hader, Painesville, O.

To Exchange:—50 large U. S. cents for an Isabella quarter good dated from 1800 to 1855. I also have about 300 U. S. cents large to exchange for 1/2 dollars silver not in my collection, or will sell them. I have confederate bills from \$1 to \$100 to exchange or sell cheap. I have 1 Queen Elizabeth shilling fair condition for sale or exchange; make offer. 2 Mexican dollars silver, 1894-5, fine; make offer. 2 Peruvian dollars silver good; make offer. U. S. \$ 1859-1860-1872; make offer. A. N. A. 172. E. S. Ward, 306 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.

An Isabella Quarter to exchange for any dollar in good condition, dated previous to 1870, or for any two half dollars in good condition, dated previous to 1850. J. W. Broughton, A. N. A. 253, 705 Rialto, Bldg. Chicago.

Do you want this bargain in a set of U. S. Cents at \$7? If you do, speak quick! 1793 to 1857 inclusive, except rare or will exchange the set for fine 1804, Dollars of 1796-97 and 1801, or U. S. fine 1/2 Cents. C. E. Tribbett, Thorntown, Ind.

To Exchange:—Several Grant Medals by Morgan, W. M., size 38, mint state, large and small date, 1857 cents and other dates, also uncirculated 1883 nickels (without cents) to exchange for Roman 1 Brass, 1793 or 1804 cent, or Numismatic literature, will pay cash for difference in value. Geo. H. Russell, 1601 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

To Exchange:—My collection of hard times tokens are Lows Nos. 4, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 62, 65, 66, 78, 79, 80, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94. My duplicates are Nos. 4, 16, 21, 25, 26, 39, 40, 44, 45, 49, 65, 78, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 93 in very good or uncirculated condition. Will exchange 2 for 1 for any in same condition not in my collection. W. F. Sheely, New Oxford, Pa.

To Exchange.—Cyrus W. Field bronze medal by Lovett, N. Y. silver penny Henry II or III, silver crown Chas. II, and the Canadian, nos. according to Breton, 1894, 515, 533, 565, 571, 574, 609, 625, 626, 627, 735, 736, 840, 876, 878, 890, 895, 897, 908, 609, 910, 911, 912, 913, 920, 921, 965, 981, 992, 618, 614, 772, J. F. Prudes and Drobrick and Michlek tokens. **Wanted:**—Nos 562, 563, (brass) 569, 572, 654, 671 (thin planchet), 675, 676, 677, 690, 703, 725, 730, (1823) 880, 892, 900, 914, 922, 923, 955 (3d var) 954, 994 (1813), 995, 1008, 1009, 1012, (1825). R. M. Bateman, Pickering, Ontario. 215 A. N. A.

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THE NUMISMATIST

February, 1896.

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devoted to the
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. IX.

MONROE, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1896.

NO. 2.

THE COINS OF THE NEDERLAND-INDIES.

"VEREENIGDE OOST-INDISCHE COMPAGNIE."

1602-1799.

A paper read the fifth annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[MAJOR ADAM SMITH.]

There is a coinage to be met with on the shores of Western India and around the shores of Ceylon which possesses considerable interest for the numismatist, and this is the coinage of the Nederland-Indies, issued during the period the Dutch held settlements on the shores of Western India. Of these coins no account has yet appeared in the English language, although we have them figured in a Dutch book published in Batavia in 1863 by Lange & Co., under the designation of "De Munten von Nederlandsch Indie, beschreven en Afgebeeld door E. Netscher en Mr. J. A. Van der Chys." With the exception of the figures the book is sealed to me, as I am unacquainted with the Dutch language, and I have not been able to meet with anyone who can explain or translate it for me.

The coins have such a similarity of appearance that they are easily identified, and are known by the name of the "V. O. C." coins to many persons who do not understand numismatics, and as "Duits" or "Challies" to those who do. I do not care to enter upon the subject of the earlier issues in this paper, as specimens are most difficult to obtain, and the subject, moreover, would extend to too great a length. I shall therefore confine myself exclusively to the "V. O. C." coins, which at the present possess considerable interest for me.

The year 1726 appears to be the first in which these particular coins were issued. Captain Tufnell states that they seem to range from 1726 to 1798, but I have one in my possession dated 1803. I do not know where these "V. O. C." coins were minted, but they appear to be of European origin. The monogram of the letters V. O. D., (for which see the cuts of coins herewith) has the year of issue beneath it as a general rule; and the side of the coin bearing the monogram is always the same, with the exception of certain emblems, supposed to be mint marks, which are placed above the monogram; and also the left side of the V, which is sometimes found broader than the right side; whilst the year of mintage is occasionally divided, having two figures on the left and two on the right of the V, distant about a fourth of an inch from the apex. Considerable variation, however, is met with on the reverse of the coins, which appear to belong to five provinces, each having a distinct coat of arms, viz:—Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Utrecht, and Gelderland.

Holland has a lion rampant facing left, surmounted by a crown.

Zealand has a demi-lion facing left, with three wavy lines beneath, representing the sea; the whole surmounted by a crown. The words "*Luctor et emergo*," now the motto of Holland itself, the English equivalent of which is "I strive to keep my head above water," is sometimes found on the coins of this province.

Friesland has two lions passant guardant, surmounted by a crown. No motto is found on these coins.

Utrecht has two lions rampant, one on each side of a shield surmounted by a crown; and no motto is to be found on these coins either.

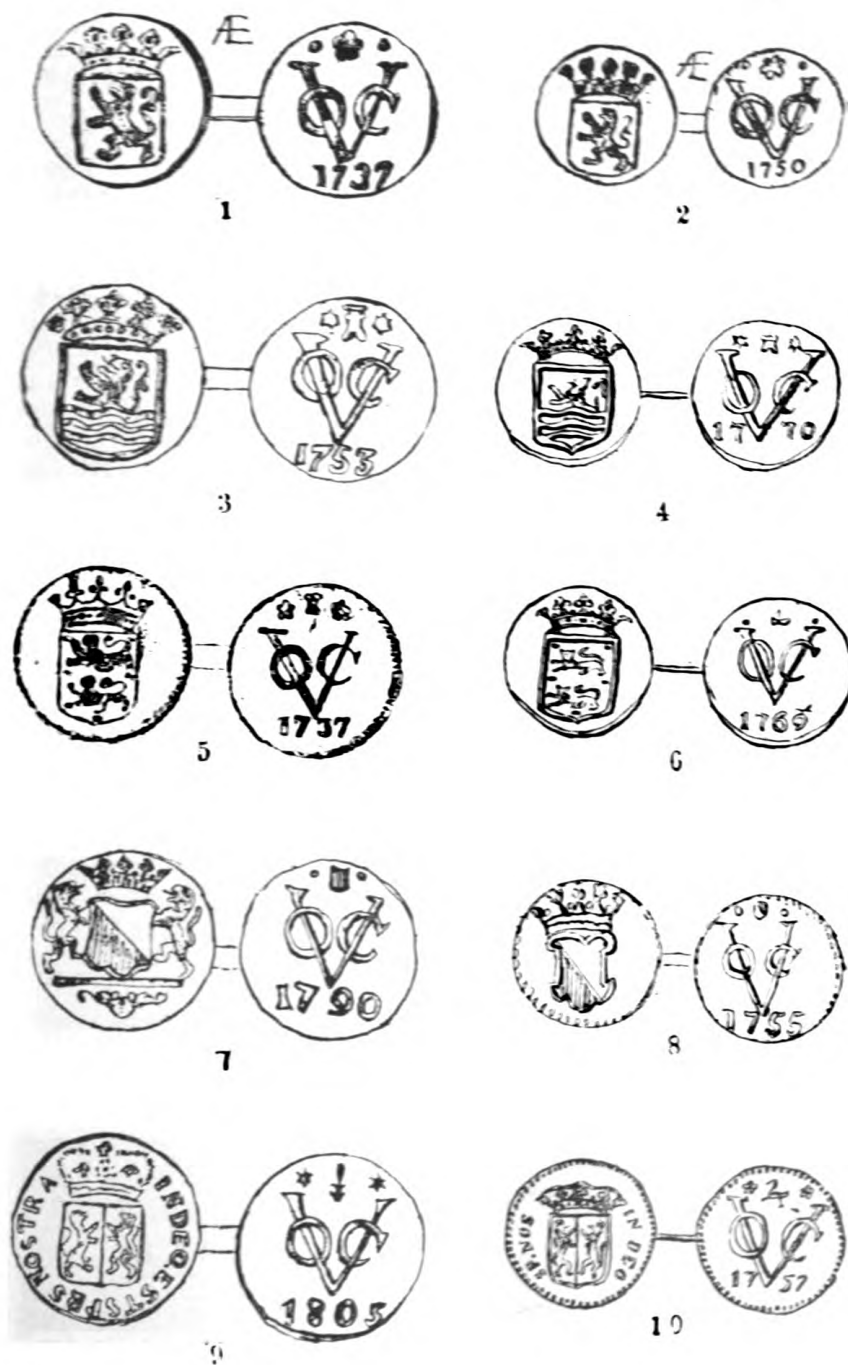
Gelderland has two lions rampant facing one another on a divided shield, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by the motto "*In Deo est spes nostra*."

These interesting copper coins are rare in the half Duit form; they are also very seldom met with in a double form. They appear to have been used in Java and Sumatra. Others, again, are found bearing on one side the usual monogram; with the words JAVA INDIÆ, BATAV-INDIÆ, or NEDERL-INDIÆ on the reverse with the date below. These "V. O. C." coins are daily becoming rarer, for by the orders of the Government of India, all obsolete coins have to be received by treasury officers and broken up. It is singular that there is no evidence of these coins having been minted in silver or gold. I give below the years of issue that are known of these coins.

HOLLAND.

DUITS. FIG. 1.

1726, 1727, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1803, the last of which I have in my possession, although by the Peace of Amiens, ratified on the 27th of March, 1802, England retained Ceylon, restoring to the Dutch the Cape of Good Hope.



HALF DUIT. FIG. 2.

1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763
1768, 1769, 1770, 1780, and 1781.

In my collection I have only those of 1752 and 1753.

ZEALAND.

DUITS. FIG. 3.

1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1744, 1745
1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1764, 1765
1766, 1767, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785, 1786
1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794.

HALF DUIT. FIG. 4.

1770, 1771, 1772 only.

FRIESLAND.

DUITS. FIG. 5.

1729, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748
1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1770
1771, 1772, 1773, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789
1790, 1791, 1792.

HALF DUIT. FIG. 6.

1769, 1770.

UTRECHT.

DUITS. FIG. 7.

1737, 1742, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1757, 1758, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764
1765, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785
1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794.

HALF DUIT. FIG. 8.

1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1765, 1769, 1770
1771, 1793, 1794.

GELDERLAND.

DUITS, FIG. 9.

1731, 1732, 1757, 1769, 1770, 1776, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791
1792, 1793, 1794, 1798.

HALF DUIT. FIG. 10.

1757, 1788, 1789, 1790.

The only double-duit I have seen is that of Utrecht year 1790, and this does
not appear to be mentioned by E. Netscher or J. A. Van der Chys.

POONA, INDIA, 28-1-95.



THE CHRONOLOGIC SEQUENCE IN AMERICAN NUMISMATOGRAPHY.

A paper read before the fifth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

Method and order are essential requisities in Numismatics. To systematize and arrange the coin and medal cabinets of any nationality in intelligent, sequential, historic order, affords a very practical medium for the study and memorization of the important events in the various epochs and regimes they were intended to commemorate. To the collector the labor of completing consecutive series of any nation's coinage in their multitudinous and sometimes bewildering varieties, afford a degree of pleasure, whilst adding link by link to the different series embraced in the work undertaken. Yet if this alone is the object aimed at, with no corresponding interest in correlative historic events as intended to be perpetuated in their various medallic issues, we shall fail to realize the educative effect afforded by the study of our chosen science, eventually lose interest and our labor become lost. The object of this paper is to offer such advice as shall help place the collector on "a sure foundation" the effect of which may give permanent interest to the study, by the introduction of a methodic system of arrangement make our labors an intensely interesting and pleasurable educator. Individual collectors commence under various advantageous and disadvantageous circumstances. Those who previously and fortunately have become conversant in universal history, the Classics, aided by a geographic knowledge of the various nations, "their past and present" cities and towns possess helpful requirements to facilitate their labors, yet these advantages are largely counterbalanced by the increased pleasure arising from a system of "*Self-culture*," the effect of a gradual and energetic application in the study of "Historic Lore" as portrayed on the coins and medals we are interested in. producing appetitious results, until from humble beginnings, with many disadvantages, the storehouse of knowledge becomes supplied, and a gradual widening development in mental culture is obtained.

Thus does this science under methodic influence become a kindergarten of object lessons, a pleasurable training school, which in its practical results place it at the front rank of the World's multitudinous agencies as a tangible and permanent educator in the highest degree. With these apologetic and introductory remarks we commence our paper proper with

A Condensed history of the United States of America.

"The revival of learning, commercial rivalry and religious zeal in Europe led to Columbus' discovery of America in 1492. Conflicting territorial claims and parental animosity involved English, French and Spanish colonists in wars, culminating in English supremacy in 1763. England's oppression alienated Colonial affection, induced revolution, hastened independence. Common cause and danger begat colonial union; the weakness of the confedera-

tion demanded a federal republic. Party differences tempered legislation, negro slavery precipitated civil strife, secession, emancipation. Federal authority supreme, reorganization succeeded. Religious freedom, an unmuzzled press, invention, internal improvement and universal education have conspired to prosperity at home and honor abroad."

The Coins and Medals of the United States of America in Sequential Order.

It is not necessary to enter into a voluminous description of the varieties or various mint issues of the U. S. coinage. This ground has been ably covered by the many published works on the subject, the possession of which as works of reference are essentially necessary as guides to sequential order. The earliest coins known on this continent were the "aboriginal" or coins of "the mound builders." See Crosby 1, "*Mound Builders*."

Primitive currency or money of the aborigines composed of lignite, coal, bone, terra-cotta, mica, pearl, carnelian, chalcedony, agate, jasper, native gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, stone beads and shell money.

2 *Wampum*, or white strung beads, the use of Wampum as currency extends back to a very remote period; in Massachusetts in 1640 four white bead or two blue beads were rated at a penny.

In New York for nearly half a century owing to scarcity of silver, wampam was about the only money in use; evidently the use of shell money originated in China, a Chinese junk or a large Micronesian prao drifting to the Californian coast some three or four thousand years ago would sufficiently explain the introduction of an art so easily learned as that of making and using perforated shell disks for money.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SWEDISH PLATE MONEY.

A paper read at the fifth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[J. A. BRUDIN.]

The home name of this remarkable class of money is PLAT (pronounced plaut) and which corresponds to the German Plattenmetals cast, beaten or rolled into plates or sheets-money so called from its shape; square or near to it, although sometimes they are more or less oblong where they have been cut off or corners clipped to give them correct weight. They were issued and current from 1664 to 1776. About one hundred million pounds of copper were used to the value of nearly twenty million dollars. Charles XII (1697-1718), also made a few of gun metal. The origin of the name DALER is from Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, where the first thalers-dalers-dollars, were struck in 1518. Some of these pieces were restruck, their weight being reduced one-



Sweden, Plate Money Fredricus I, 1720-51. 1722 one-half daler.

fifth while the old value remained the same; others were counterstamped and the value raised fifty per cent.

They were not issued as "necessity" money by any means, as they are so



Sweden. Baron Goertz. Daler, 1718. Charles XII, 1697-1718.

often catalogued and spoken of. The only real necessity money ever issued in Sweden is the Charles XII daler tokens, the well known Goertz Dalers, herewith illustrated.

Besides the plate money, round gold, silver and copper coins were at the same time current, so anyone could take his choice; if the plate money was too heavy he could choose the lighter metals. In the following table is shown how many Dalers S. M. (silver money) was made out of 320 Swedish or 300 English pounds of copper, also the value compared with Riksdaler specie (silver dollar) which was almost unchanged in weight and fineness from 1542 to 1830. One Riksdaler = 1.06 dollars.

Royal decree of year.	Denominations Daler. S. M.	Of 300 English or 320 Swedish was made		One Riksdaler equal to	
		Riksdaler.	Dalers S.M.	Daler. S. M.	
1644	10	46	69	1½	
1649	8. 4. 2 & 1.	50	75		
1660	8. 2 & 1.	56	84		
1660	8. 2 & 1.	60	90		
1666	2 & 1	53	86½	1%	
1674	(8) 5. 3. 2 & 1. (¼)	61 7-13	100		
1709	2. 1 & ¼	60	120	2	
1715	1 & ¼	67½	135		
1715	1 & ¼	60	180	3	

With the aid of this table the weight and value of any piece may be readily found in both Swedish and English. The weight of 10 Daler S. M. 1644 is 46.38 Swedish pounds, or in English, 43.48 pounds; the value is about seven dollars. The weight of one Daler between 1715 and 1776, is 1.78 Swedish and 1.61 English pounds, and the value about thirty-five cents.

Shortly after the introduction of copper money (1624) it brought about two different monetary systems due to the gradual sinking of copper money and later of the silver money as compared with the Riksdaler Specie (silver dollar.)

1st. The silver money (S. M.) system. For silver and for copper when the latter was coined according to silver. The plate was always coined as here shown or Daler S. M.

2nd. The copper money (K. M.) system, when the copper was struck according to its own value. The following table will fully explain the sinking of the copper and silver money compared with Riksdaler Specie.

Royal Decree of the year.	Riksdaler	Daler S.M.	Daler K.M	Mark.
1624	1	1½	1½	6
1633	1	1½	3	12
1643	1	1½	3½	15
1665	1	1½	4½	19½
1681	1	2	6	24
1715	1	3	9	36
1776	1	6	18	72

It is thus seen that the money had sunken in value to one twelfth of what it was in 1624.

ABBREVIATIONS USED ON THE PLATE MONEY.

Sollf Mnt; Sollf Myt; Silf Mynt and S. M. = Silfver Mynt (silver money.)
 C. R. S. = Christina Regina, Sveciae, or Carolus (X, XI & XII) Rex Sveciae.
 V. E. = Ulrica Eleonora.
 F. R. S. = Fredricus Rex Sveciae.
 A. F. R. S. = Adolphus Fredricus Rex Sveciae.
 D. G. = Dei Gratia. (By the Grace of God.)
 M. K. = Marcus Kock. Master of the Mint.
 SVE, SVEC, or SVECO = Svecorum.
 GOT, GOTO, or GOTHO = Gothorum.
 WAN. or WAND. = Vandalorum.
 WANQ = Vandalorumque.
 D. S. M. = Daler Silfver Mynt.
 B. = Basinge. (Mint).
 G. = Gustafsberg. (Mint).
 L. (double) = Ljusnedal. (Mint).
 AIR. (monogram) = Abraham and Jacob Reenstierna. (Masters of the Mint).

The mints where the plate money was struck, are:

Stockholm, the Capital; from 1542 up to the present time.

Avesta, Delarne province, from 1644 to 1831. Money has been struck blank in this mint for other countries, as for instance, during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus II, for Spain; during the reigns of Christina, Charles XI, Frederick I and Gustavus Adolphus II, in large quantities for Holland and France. In Avesta was also coined the large five kopek piece in copper dated 1787, for Russia. These were different from those struck that year in Russia, in that they had the royal, instead of the imperial crown.

Carlsberg, (Jemtland.) 1752.

Garpenberg, (Dalarne province.) 1674 to 1715.

Gustafsberg, (Jemtland.) 1748 to 1752.

Ljusnedal, (Heyeadaler.) 1746 to 1748.

Svappavara, (Tornea Lappmark.) 1674 to 1701.

Wismar, under the Swedish Crown, from 1631 to 1803.

In the year 1715 a few plate pieces that are regarded as money of necessity, were here cast from old guns not fit for use in war. They have N(ecessitas) W(ismariensis), stamped upon them and in value are: 8, 4, 2 and 1 Mark, also 8 and 4 Shillings.

My intentions originally were to simply give a list of the various specimens of plate money, and having transcended in that, I will now bring it to a close.

NEW YORK CITY, 1895;

THE COINAGE OF ROME.

[G. F. HILL.]

The coinage of Rome, and of those parts of the Italian peninsula which did not come most directly in contact with Greek civilization, offers a striking contrast with the coinage of Greece. Whereas in the first place, the latter began with the more precious metals, Italy at first contented herself with bronze (*aes*) as her medium of exchange; for the coinage of silver and gold, though these metals were well known, was not introduced until comparatively late, and as Roman civilization was some centuries behind that of Greece, it is not until the middle of the fifth century that coinage, properly speaking, can at the most liberal estimate be conceived to have begun in Rome; while there are reasons for putting the commencement nearly a century later. Previously to the commencement of coinage proper, the medium of exchange in Italy, as in other parts of the world, had been cattle, values being reckoned in so many oxen and sheep. The transition from this system to the money system was made by the use of amorphous lumps of bronze (*aes rude*) which circulated by weight. Such pieces of metal cannot be called money, any more than their predecessors the sheep and oxen, and therefore as numismatists we are only secondarily concerned with them. It is, however, worth noting that long after *aes rude* had been superseded by coined money, it was retained in use for certain special purposes. It was retained, for instance, together with the scales in which it was weighed, to perform a ceremony necessary to the validity of the transfer of certain kinds of property. It was also frequently devoted as an offering to various deities, in the localities of whose shrines large quantities have been found. It is with the *aes signatum* (bronze marked with a design) that our description of Roman coinage must begin. Some authorities, as we have already said, refer the beginning of this coinage to the middle of the fifth century before Christ, and this view is based on literary tradition; but even if the literary evidence can bear the interpretation put upon it it must always yield to the evidence of the coins themselves. And a comparison with the coinage of the rest of the world proves conclusively that the earliest pieces which have come down to us belong to the fourth century, and by no means to its earliest years.

We meet at the outset with an important difference from Greek usage as regards the method of coinage. Greek coins were, almost without exception, struck with a die; but the bronze coinage of Italy was cast in a mould, and the reason is obvious. The small value of copper as compared with silver and gold necessitated the use of large masses of metal to represent high denominations; and to strike such large masses with a die requires skill and power which are difficult to provide even in modern times, not to mention the fact that few dies would stand the strain. The metal was, therefore, given the required force by casting, and even in later times the officials of the Roman mint retained the title of "commissioners for casting and striking bronze, sil-

ver, and gold." In some of the pieces projections at the sides of the coin mark the points at which the liquid metal entered the mould.

The earliest cast coinage took, for large denominations, the shape of oblong bricks of metal, weighing from four to five Roman pounds. Probably cotemporary with these are the smaller pieces of the more convenient circular shape. This is what is known as *aes grave* ("heavy bronze," so called, of course, in comparison with the lighter coinage of later days). The large size of the early pieces necessitated a thick as well as broad fabric. But with the gradual decrease in size of the pieces, which we shall describe later, we arrive at a fabric hardly differing from that of the Greeks. For about 269 B. C. the smaller bronze coins were struck instead of cast, and some twenty years later the process of casting ceased entirely to be employed.

About the same time as the *aes grave* was introduced the extension of the power of Rome over the peninsula had counselled the Romans to adopt the customs of their South Italian neighbors, and issue coins in silver and even in gold. But it is characteristic of Roman conservatism that the first coins in these metals, struck by Roman authority, were struck, not for Rome itself, but for the subject states, or rather as war money, to be used in the wars waged by Rome against the Samnites, the Greek general Pyrrhus, and the Carthaginians. About 342 B. C., when the Romans began to interfere with the affairs of Campania, the coinage hitherto issued by the cities in that district was replaced by pieces of silver, bronze, and (a little later) gold, issued by the Roman general and bearing the name of the Roman people. Still it was not until some seventy years later that Rome struck silver for her own use, 269 B. C. This date marks the practical cessation of the various independent coinages of Italy; almost all the cities now being compelled to issue only small change on their own account, and to use the Roman money for higher denominations. Gold still continued to circulate by weight and indeed this metal was never reduced to a regular system of coinage until the time of Augustus. There are, it is true, instances of gold pieces being struck by the Romans. For example, besides the Campanian gold already mentioned, there was a considerable issue of gold during the second Punic War (in the end of the third century); but this was made solely for the purpose of carrying on the war in Southern Italy, and must be regarded, like the Campanian gold, as "money of necessity" rather than as a regular coinage. The gold pieces, again, struck by Sulla, (head of Venus, and Cupid; *reverse*, trophies and sacrificial instruments.) and Pompey the Great in the first century were also no regular coinage, but were probably issued for show, or for distribution as presents. The coinage of gold was strictly forbidden in provinces where Rome had anything to say. But as in Greece Alexander the Great had signalized the universality of his rule by enormous issues of gold, so the universal empire of the Romans was marked by the imperial metal being placed at the head of the coinage of the world. Alexander had not been able to prevent the various Greek states issuing gold on their own account, but under Roman rule the use of this metal was much more strictly reserved to the Imperial exchequer. Some idea of the amount of gold issued by Julius Caesar

and his immediate successors may be gathered from the fact that in a single hoard, buried seven years after his death, no less than eighty thousand pieces were collected.

The coinage of silver under the Empire was not so severely restricted as that of gold. At the same time, only a few mints were allowed to strike even in this metal, the largest series being those of Alexandria in Egypt, Antioch in Syria, and Caesarea in Cappadocia. The silver of these mints became rapidly debased, until it was no longer distinguishable from bronze. The actual bronze coinage of the Roman Empire may be divided into two classes. The first is that struck at Rome by the orders of the Senate (the ordinary "large brass" coins marked with the letters S. C.—"by the decree of the Senate"); the second is the money issued by the various cities of the provinces, from the Atlantic ocean to the Euphrates. Of the vast quantity of bronze coins turned out by these mints, it is difficult even for the specialist to form any conception; and a glance through a representative collection will do much to impress one with the fact that under the early Roman Empire the civilized world enjoyed a condition of material prosperity such as those who read only the history of the Roman court can never realize. After the time of the Emperor Gallienus (253-268 A. D.) the coinage shrinks considerably in amount, and there is no extensive series issued by any city on its own account, except Alexandria. We have now only the Imperial coinage, issued not only at Rome, but in provincial mints, such as London, Treves, Lyons, Milan, Nicomedia, Antioch, Alexandria.

The number of these Imperial local mints was further increased by Diocletian (284-305). From this time until the fall of the Roman Empire in the West in 476 A. D., there is no important change to chronicle, except the rise of the Byzantine coinage, which being an outcome of the breaking away of the civilized world from Rome, may well be left for consideration in connection with the coinage of Europe in the Middle Ages.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CONFESSIONS OF A COIN CRANK.

[BY THE "CRANK."]

Continued from page 23.

Nos. 68-71. The Fugio coins were the first issued by authority of the Congress of the United States. The design was authorized on report of a com-



mittee, and a contract was entered into with James Jarvis to furnish the copper and make the coins. The design was as follows:—

Obv:—Thirteen links representing the original thirteen states united to



form a circular endless chain. On a small label around the center, UNITED STATES, and in the center, WE ARE ONE.

Rev.:—A meridian sun throwing his rays on a dial beneath; FUGIO-1787.

Exergue:—MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

There are in all over twenty-five different dies, one of the most common varieties being the transposition of the legend "United States" to "States United." I obtained both of these varieties.



Nova Constellatio. This is one of our early coppers for which we are indebted to England. They were said to have been made in Birmingham and that the dies were prepared by Wyon. They were manufactured to the order, it is supposed of Gouverneur Morris of New York. My variety obtained at this sale bears date 1785 and may be described as follows:

Obv.—An eye in plain field surrounded by thirteen rays; between the intersecting points, a circle of thirteen stars. **NOVA CONSTELLATIO.**

Rev.—U. S. in a script monogram, a wreath encircling. **LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA.**



The well known repugnance of Washington to the placing of his head upon the coinage of this country, while it prevented his head being placed on the authorized coinage, did not prevent his many admirers from striking patterns in great numbers and variety graced with his likeness and there is no doubt but that our English cousins, knowing the reverence in which he was held by his countrymen, contributed largely to the variety from a speculative motive. Such coins, no doubt, finding ready circulation in the new Republic. I obtained one of the commonest of these Washington Cents, its fine condition making it replace others in my cabinet. It is supposed from the spelling "Unity" instead of "United," to be a contribution to Colonial numismatics from our late French allies, who had not so early become proficient in the English tongue.

Obv.:—The bust of Washington laureated and draped to left. **WASHINGTON AND INDEPENDENCE 1783.**

Rev.:—Two olive branches form in a wreath and united with a bow beneath, within, **ONE CENT.** Legend surrounding: **UNITY STATES OF AMERICA.**

Nos. 72-77 This lot consisted of denarii of the Republic and Empire of Rome. It included a coin of Tituria (rape of the Sabines) Farsuela and Livinia families, and small silver of Augustus; Titus, and Trajan. They averaged very good and cost me only twenty cents each.

No. 78 U. S. dollar of 1795. This piece was in very good condition and came to me on the centennial year of its existence. It cost me \$2, probably all it is worth.

No. 79 Austrian Crown of Leopold, 1624.

Obv.—Bust of the Emperor in Archbishop's cloak dividing the date 16—24.
Inscription: LEOPOLDVS : D G : ARCHID : AVSTRIÆ DVX BVRG : S
: CAES : METRELI.

Rev.—The arms of Austria, including the lion of Burgundy and the eagle of Tyrol. Inscription: ARCHIDVC : GVBERNATOR PLENARIVS COME
TIRO. This coin was a fine one and cost me \$1.40.

No. 80. Brunswick Thaler of Henry Julius.

Obv.—Wild man holding a tree in his right hand. HONESTUM PRO
PATRIA.

Rev.—The arms of Brunswick and Luenburg. Legend: HENRICUS
JULIUS D G P E H DUX BRUNSVI ET L. This coin cost me about
\$2.10 and is in good condition as catalogued.

No. 81. Poseidonia, didrachm, B. C. 480–400. Poseidonia was colonized by
the Sybarites in the seventh century B. C. Its earlier coins were struck in
cuse and had retrograde inscriptions. My coin is a thick didrachm and may
be described as follows:

Obv.—Poseidon in the act of throwing a trident or three tined spear.

Rev.—A bull walking to left and Greek inscription. The bull was here
worshipped as symbolic of Poseidon. The coin cost me a dollar and a quarter.

This completes my list. Eighty-one coins for \$50, and I again submit the
question to the readers of the Numismatist: Is not the Auction Room one
of the best of the sources of supply for the average collector? I have certainly
found it so in my case.

France is said to have a new coinage. The model of the gold pieces by M.
Chaplain is now ready and shows on the face a head of the republic in profile
turned to the right; above it spreads an olive tree; while in the back ground
appear the roofs of a French village on one side and a minaret on the other.
The obverse represents the French cock crowing, the letters and figures rep-
resenting the value of the coin being placed on either side of the legs.

NUMISMATIC NOTES!

Showing Cents Instead of Eagles.

Nearly all the money changers down town have stopped displaying gold in their show windows, and in place of it have great piles of new copper pennies.

Up to a year or so ago the changers vied with one another in displaying gold coin. Sometimes there would be as much as \$7,000 or \$8,000 in a window and there was usually a crowd around looking at it.

About a year ago a thief in one of these crowds smashed a window and made off with a double handful of gold. Then the police asked the money changers to take better means to protect their windows.

Some of them put up wire screens. Others put up iron bars. Both interfered with the view of the gold.

Who originated the new funny idea is not known, but it has taken hold generally. The pennies, when they come from the mint, have about the color of an American gold coin. They are piled in the window, Indian head up.

There is nothing on that side of a cent to tell what it is, and no doubt a great many foreign patrons of these places, who are not familiar with our coin, think them gold.

Some of the changers have empty treasury bags in their windows beside the pennies. The bags are marked \$15,000 or \$20,000 or some other large amount.—New York Sun.

Soap Currency!

Here is an amusing account of a traveler who went many years ago to Mexico, and found the natives using a strange kind of currency. Says he:

"In one of the small towns I bought some limes, and gave the girl \$1 in payment. By way of change, she returned me forty-nine pieces of soap the size of a small biscuit. I looked at her in astonishment, and she returned my look with equal surprise, when a police officer, who had witnessed the incident, hastened to inform me that for small sums soap was legal tender in many portions of the country.

"I examined my change, and found that each cake was stamped with the name of a town and of a manufacture authorized by the Government. The cakes of soap were worth 3 farthings each. Afterwards, in my travel, I frequently received similar change. Many of the cakes showed signs of having been in the wash-tub; but that I discovered was not at all uncommon. Provided the stamp was not obliterated, the soap did not lose any value as currency. Occasionally a man would borrow a cake of a friend, wash his hands and return it with thanks. I made use of my pieces more than once in my bath, and subsequently spent them."

Wants, To Exchange.

WANTED:—To buy a set of Cents, 1793-1857, as near complete as possible. Only fine or uncirculated pieces wanted. I also want a set of Fractional Currency. A. E. MARKS, Woodford, Maine.

WANTED:—The Coin Collector's Journal for Oct. and Dec. 1888. Will give in exchange seven odd numbers of the same, or one complete volume of any of the following years; 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1884, 1885 or 1880 bound. Address P. O. Tremblay, 2673 Notre Dame, Montreal, Canada.

World's Fair tickets, 20 mixed for 10c. Cancelled (worn) C. S. A. bills, 8 for 12c. War and Indian relics, watch and violin for sale or exchange. Want Repeating rifle, 32 cal. coins, stamps, old relics, grandfather clocks, flint lock guns, pistols odd, curious fire arms, brass candlesticks, snuffers, pewter ware, etc. Send description of what you have. C. F. ALKIRE, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Box 228.



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10 Hard times tokens, g'd to fine	75
3 var. of Roman Bronze coins.	75
2 var. of Roman silver coins.	75
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10 Spiel marks and Jetons.	25
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50 ct. Liberty	1 10
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50 ct. Lincoln	1 00
5 ct. Clark	30
3 ct. Washington	35
Lot E. I. Continental Notes, each	25
1794 one-half dime good	2 00
1795-1800 dime good, plugged	50
1803 fine, perforated	1 5
1846 dime, very good	5
1870 silver proof set	4 0
1874 " " "	4 00
1876 " " "	4 50
1881-83 " " "	4 00
1885, 92-93 silver proof set	2 60
1877-78 20c. proof, each	2 50
1652 Pine Tree shilling, good	4 75
" " " " large planchet, v f'r.	5 65
1783 Chalmers shilling, v good	5 00
" " " " per	90
1791 Wash. ct., small eagle, v. fine	3 50
" " " " large	3 00
Pitt. token, fine, silvered	3 50
Washington double head, fine	1 00
1795 Grata ct. red, unc.	2 00
1793 Washington Ship, fine	1 50
1894 Franklin Press, unc.	1 25

A. E. MARKS, - - Woodford, Me.

Collection Of Coins for Sale.

Consisting of bronze, silver and gold pieces gathered from excavations made in Roumania and elsewhere, the property of Rev. P. H. Smith, of Rome, N. Y., and numbering over 1100 pieces. It contains coins of Greek and Roman bronze, Parthian, Macedonian, early coins of Austria and Hungary, Tyrol and all European countries, Venice and other Mediterranean countries, Morocco, China and Japan, Turkey and South America. This aggregation of pieces would form a good nucleus for a museum or college to build upon, as the series are very consecutive. Prospective purchasers may write the undersigned for price and further details. Will be sold cheap for spot cash.

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THE NUMISMATIST

March, 1896.

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devoted to the
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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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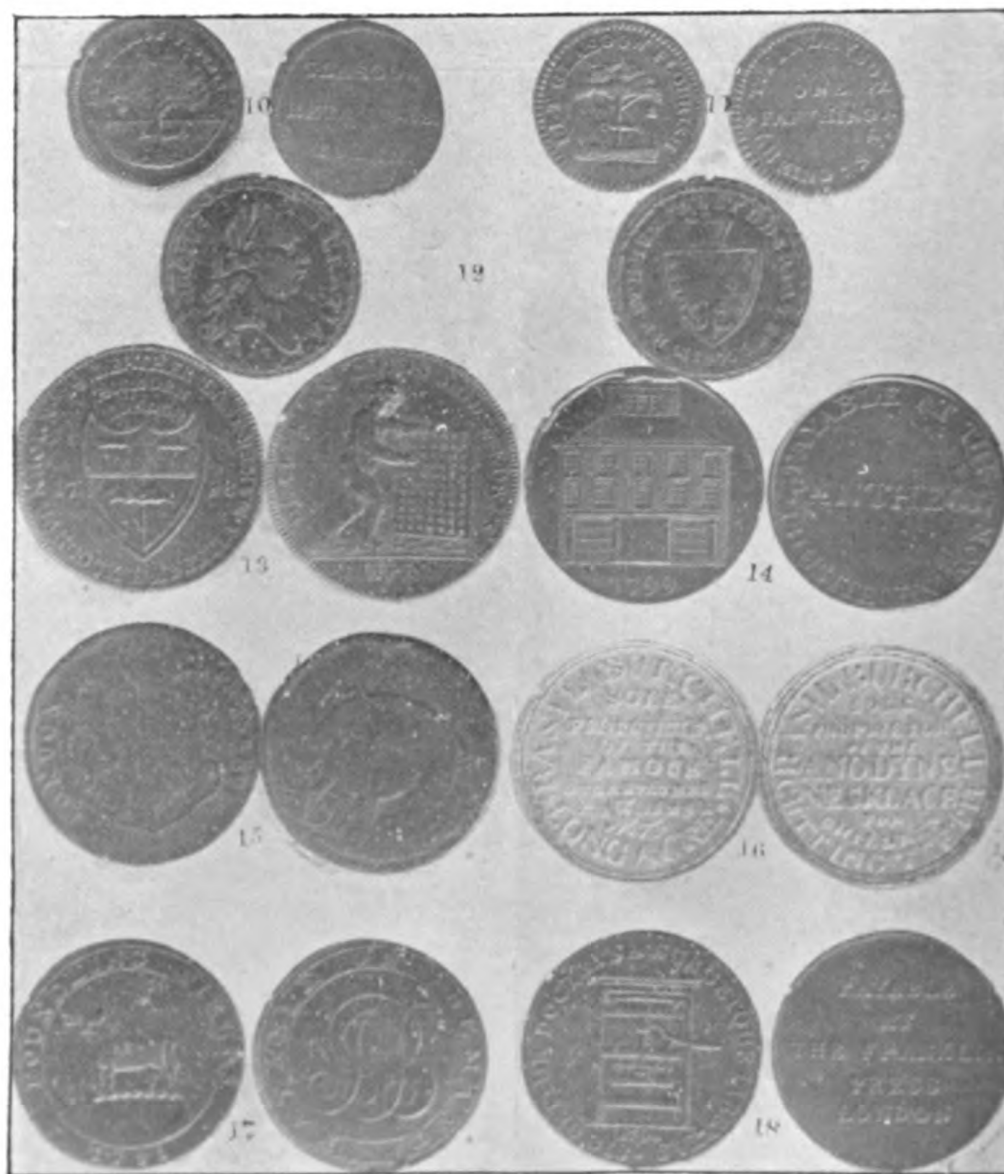
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A STUDY OF CONDER TOKENS Plate II

The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII.

MONROE, MICH., MARCH, 1896.

NO. 3.

A STUDY OF CONDER TOKENS.

[CHAS E. FRASER, M. D.]

Continued from page 17.

Manchester.

59-40 Exists in combinations of 4 obverse and 6 reverse dies; sizes, 18, 19 and 20. Thin and thick planchetts, edge plain and engrailed and inscribed.

Payable at Birmingham, London, or Bristol.

Payable at Anglesey, London or Bristol.

Payable at Lancaster, London or Bristol.

Payable at London or Bristol.

Payable in Birmingham, London & Bristol.

Payable in London, Bristol and Lancaster.

Eight varieties of edge.

Twelve varieties in all.

Lancaster.

55-4 Four sets of dies used in striking this number; same design, differently arranged. Sizes 18, 19 and 20, varying in thickness. Edge plain and milled and inscribed.

Payable in London, Dublin and Ballymurtough.

55-6 On planchetts thick and thin. Edge plain and engrailed and inscribed. Current everywhere.

Manchester.

50-39 Three varieties of this number. Same design, different execution. Planchetts 18 and 19, thick and thin, plain and milled edge.

Rochdale.

60-46 Two varieties of this number; larger shield and different execution.

Lanarkshire Glasgow.

- 61-2 Struck with reversed collar and from a broken reverse die.
 62-3 Two reverse dies used. The shield smaller and more pointed at top; also with plain edge.
 62-6 Also struck in brass.
 62-7 Struck from broken obverse die
 Obv.—Arms of Glasgow. Let Glasgow flourish.
 Rev.—Glasgow retailer's token plain and milled edge. See Fig. 10.
 Obv.—Same differently arranged.
 Rev.—T. Finlayson, 68 King Street. One farthing. Edge plain. See Fig. 11.
 Obv.—Bust in profile Gæorgins III, Dei gratia, S. & T. under bust.
 Rev.—A crowned shield, Bf at H. Rex. Taf et Ld s. r. i. a. t. 1800. Plain edge. See Fig. 12.

Lincolnshire, Steaford.

- 63-2 On planchetts 18 and 19 and with plain edge.

Wainfleet.

- 63-5 On planchetts 18 and 19. Thick and thin.

Lothian, Edinburgh.

- 67-28 Also with plain and engrailed edges.
 67-31 Conder describes this number in brass only. It exists also in copper and with plain and milled edges.

Middlesex Kempson's.

- 70-15 With a part of edge inscription only, I promise to —————
 Also with plain edge.

London.

- 75-59 Struck also in brass and copper.
 75-62 Struck in brass, copper, and white metal.
 Obv.—A shield with three umbrellas upon it. John Hancock umbrella maker. No. 19 Leather Lane, Holborn, London, 1798.
 Rev.—Cupid arranging coins in a frame. Half penny. Dealer in coins and medals. E. milled. See Fig. 13.
 Obv.—A building 1799.
 Rev.—Payable at the Pantheon. See Fig. 14.
 Obv.—Arms of London, God preserve London.
 Rev.—Elephant. See Fig. 15. On planchetts thick and thin.

Allen's.

- 84-125 On thick and thin planchets.

Bebington.

- 85-131 On thick and thin planchetts. Sizes 18 and 19.

Burchell's.

- 85-133 Three sets of dies used in this number. Same design differing only in arrangement. Sizes 18 and 19 and struck in white metal. See Fig. 16.

Chamber's.

85-136 On thick and thin planchetts and with plain edge.

Coventry Street.

86-141 On thick and thin planchetts. Size 18 and 19.

Dennis's.

87-143 Struck on thick and thin planchett. Size 18 and 19 with plain edge and payable in Dublin or London.

Foundling Fields.

87-147 Also with plain edge and struck in white metal. See Fig. 17.

Fowler's.

87-149 On thick and thin planchetts. Sizes 18 and 19.

Franklyn Press.

88-150 On thick and thin planchetts. In white metal with plain and milled edge. Excessively rare. See Fig. 18.

Guests.

88-151 On thick and thin planchetts, plain edge and inscribed.

Payable at London.

Payable at Dublin, or at Ballmuleigh.

Hall's.

88-157 On thick and thin planchetts, milled edge and inscribed.

Payable at London or Dublin.

[Continued in May Number.]

THE CENTENNIAL OF UNITED STATES COINAGE.

Part Three. 1796.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]



THE gold coins of the United States for 1796, all have sixteen stars, eight on either side of the head of Liberty, or sixteen arranged above the eagle and shield on the reverse. This was due to the fact that Tennessee was admitted to the Union this year, making the number of states sixteen. The original intention evidently was to add a star as each new state came into the Union but the project was soon abandoned.

The eagle and half eagle were unchanged and remained the same as for 1795. Of the former Snowden's work (1860) says 6,934 were struck, "Coinage Laws of the United States" 1792-1894 states 6,080, of

the latter 6,196; weight, 270 and 135 grains respectively.

The quarter eagle was first struck this year, the first issue being of 66 pieces on the 21st of September. These had the large eagle the same as on the eagle or ten dollar coin. The die was then altered the stars omitted from the



obverse and placed above the eagle on the reverse. The eagle stands with extended wings, in its beak a scroll bearing this motto: *E Pluribus Unum*. In its right talon a bundle of arrows, in left an olive branch. Upon its breast a shield of the United States and above are clouds and sixteen stars tastefully arranged. Legend surrounding, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 963 pieces were issued. Weight, 67.5 grains.



The silver dollar of 1796 was similar to the last variety of 1795. There are two types: large date and small letters, and small date with large letters. There are minor varieties due to variations in wreath, number of berries, slight variations of the leaves in form and number. The stars, fifteen in number, are arranged six facing. A few pieces were said to have been struck with sixteen stars, and Dye's encyclopedia states that in September the stars were reduced to thirteen, seven to left and six to right. 72,920 pieces were said to have been struck.



The mint records vary in regards to the number of half dollars struck in 1796. The report of the directors state that a few patterns were struck (Snowden Mint Manual 1860). Dickeson gives the number struck at 3,918. Dye as 2,918, probably a type error. The extreme rarity of the piece makes it self-evident that no such numbers were ever struck, and it is probable that the few known specimens were issued as patterns. In type it resembles the dollar. In the exergue of the reverse beneath the bow $\frac{1}{2}$ (dollar).

There are two varieties, fifteen and sixteen stars in both of which are seven facing.



The silver quarter dollar was first struck in in 1796, and in the main resembles the dollar. Our artist makes the same error in this illustration as in the half dollar by placing six stars before instead of seven as it should be. In the exergue of the reverse, 25c. The first delivery of quarters was 1800 pieces on the 9th of April. The mint records give the number struck at 5,894 and the few known make them very rare. No more were issued until 1804.

Note.—Part I (1794) see Numismatist for December, 1834, Part II (1795) see same for January, 1895.



The first dimes were struck in France in 1792 from old family plate furnished by General Washington and from a fancied resemblance of the bust to the President's wife, they were called Martha Washington dimes. But few of these were struck and they are very rare. The regular coinage began in 1796 and the piece a little larger than the dime of today, were a reduced copy of the dollar of the same year. The first delivery of 14,520 pieces was made on January 18. They have fifteen stars, seven facing, have grained edges and weigh 41.6 grains. In all, 22,135 pieces are said to have been issued this year.



In the half dime for 1796 the eagle is reduced in size from 1794 and 1795 and the coin is a reduced copy of the dollar of the same year. 10,230 piece were issued.



There are two distinct varieties of the cent of 1796. The first followed after the last type of 1795 naked bust with liberty cap and pole, but later the pole and cap were omitted, the bust draped and the hair tied in a knot behind and tastefully falling in ringlets over the shoulders. The reverse remains the

same. There are several minor varieties and one error *LIBERTY*. The total issue is given in the records of the mint at 929,700 and 974,7000. The borders are milled, planchets thin, and edges plain.

HALF CENT.

On March 3d, 1795, Congress enacted, "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coins of the United States; provided, such reduction shall not, in the whole, exceed two penny weights in each cent, and in a like proportion in a half cent; of which he shall give notice by proclamation and communicate the same to the then next Congress." In conformity with this act the President on January 29th, 1796, reduced the weight on the coined cents from 104 to 84 grains.

The half cents for 1796 are similar to those of the preceeding year, less the weight as above noted. There are two varieties both with the cap but one lacking the pole. Both are extremely rare, in fact the half cent of 1796 is by far the rarest in the series and some authorities are inclined to believe they were struck only as patterns. Incredible as it may seem the mint records agree that 115,480 half cents of 1796 were issued.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

Continued from page 8.

CARISIA.

This family was of Plebian origin and of it we knew but little. Its denarii were struck by the mint masters of Julius Caesar and Augustus and consequently belong to the last days of the Republic. In all some 23 varieties were struck and they are most of them quite common.

No. 58 Obverse—A female head, supposed to represent Juno to right; earrings and necklace adorn the profile. Inscription behind, *MONETA*.

Reverse—The tools of the coiner: anvil, pincers and hammer; surmounted by a garland. Above *T(itus) CARISIVS*; the whole enclosed within a wreath.

This denarius was struck by Titus Carisius a moneyer of Julius Caesar after the dictator's death. Juno was called by the Romans, *Moneta*, as she had told them that if they carried on righteous wars they would never want for money.

No. 59 Obverse—Victoria Alata, represented by a female head, diademed to right and wings at shoulders.

Reverse—Victory in a rapid biga to right. In her left hand she holds the reins and in her uplifted right a garland or laurel crown. T(itus) CARISI(us).

No. 60 A similar coin, but with S(enatus) C(onsulto) behind the bust and on the reverse. Victory is guiding a rapid quadriga.

These two denarii were also coined by Titus Carisius and are undoubtedly struck to commemorate the victory of his relation and colleague, Publius Carisius, who had triumphed over the Cantabri and Asturis in Spain. These soldiers having done so well were rewarded on their discharge by allowing them to found the city of Lusitania.

No. 61 Obverse—The bare head and neck of Augustus to right. IMP(erator) CAESAR AVG VST(us).

Reverse—A trophy on a foundation of six shields, arms, etc. P(ublius) CARISIVS LEG(atus) PRO P R(aetor).

The same remarks will apply as to last. The coin was undoubtedly struck in Spain.

No. 62 Obverse—A fine female head to right, the hair elaborately tied or braided and bound by a fillet.

Reverse—A winged Sphinx seated facing to right. T(itus) CARISIVS III(um) VIR.

The sphinx was a fabled monster with the head of a woman, wings of a bird and body of a dog which infested Mount Sphincius near Thebes, assailing all who ventured to pass by, forbidding them unless they solved riddles she propounded to them. So far all had been slain, but Oedipus nothing daunted boldly essayed to pass by. The Sphinx asked him "What animal is that which in the morning goes on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening upon three?" Oedipus replied, "Man, who in childhood creeps on hands and knees, at manhood erect, and in old age with a staff." The Sphinx was so mortified at the successful response that she committed suicide by throwing herself from a rock. We often see the Sphinx on Greek coins also on the coins of this consular family and the Rabinia, and again she is often seen on the coins of Augustus and some of the later Roman Emperors. Struck B. C. 49.

No. 63 Obverse—Head of Pallas Nicephora galeated to right, in her helmet a plume, and behind ROMA.

Reverse—A cornucopia overflowing with fruits, its terminal winding around a globe, a decempeda or measuring rod to left and a rudder in area to right; T(itus) CARISI(us); a laurel wreath surrounds the whole.

This denarius was struck by Titus Carisius under Augustus, probably about 44 B. C.

CANINA.

A Plebian but consular family with some distinguished branches. The coins, but few in number, seem to have been struck early in the Empire or B. C. 20 by L. Caninius Gallus, a moneyer of Augustus.

No. 64 Obverse—The bare head and neck of Augustus to right. AVGVS-TVS.



The Coins of Republican Rome. Plate VII.

Reverse—A figure in half kneeling position presenting an ensign or military standard. L(*ucius*) CANINIVS GALLVS III(*um*) VIR.

In B. C. 20 Augustus went into Asia and received from Phraates, king of Parthia, the military standards lost by Crassus, also the surviving prisoners taken by Phraates in that most unfortunate campaign all being returned as a mark of friendship towards Rome. Our moneyer has occupied the reverse of this coin to commemorate that happy event. The coin is rare.

No. 65 Obverse similar to 64.

Reverse—A four legged table, a spear leaning against it. L(*ucius*) CANINIVS GALLVS III(*um*) VIR AVGVSTVS TR(ibunitia) POT(estas).

This denarius was struck by the same moneyer as No. 64 in B. C. 20.

CARVILIA.

A plebian family of consular rank and of distinguished ancestry, first noted in the Samnite wars. The first member of note that we have mentioned was Sp Carvilius, who was consul B. C. 293 and received the title "Maximus," which was handed down to his descendents.

No. 66 Obverse—The beardless but laureated head of Jupiter to right, beneath it the fulmen.

Reverse—Jupiter Anxur standing in a rapid quadriga to right, in his left hand he holds the reins and with his right brandishes a thunderbolt. CAR(vilius) OGV(*lnius*) VER(*gilius*).

The head of the obverse is often ascribed to Apollo Vejovis, but we are safe in giving it to Jupiter Anxur of whom Virgil thus makes mention.

"And the Circean heights, the fields over which Jupiter Anxur holds sway."

The names on the reverse are the moneyers who were cotemporary in B. C. 82-81 at which period the coin must have been struck. The style and fabric shows Grecian influence and no doubt some Greek artist produced the piece. It is comparatively common.

CAESIA.

This was a plebian family of but little note and but one coin, with slight variations, are attributed to it.

No. 67 Obverse—The laureated head (probably of Apollo Yejovis) to left with back turned in the act of throwing with the right hand a spear or dart. AP in monogram behind.

Reverse—Two youthful figures, helmeted and half naked, seated holding spears in their hands. A dog stands between them, and above is a bust of Vulcan and a pair of forceps or pincers. To the left in field A; to the right ER. In exergue beneath. L(*ucius*) CAESI(us)

This denarius is moderately rare and was struck by the monetal triumvir Lucius Cæsius in B. C. 75. The monogram AP may either signify Apollo or *Argentum Publicum*. The two youths are supposed to represent the lares or household gods.

CASSIA.

This family was originally patrician but became plebian. Its name was de-

rived from *Cassis*, signifying a helmet. Thirty-seven coins in all metals are attributed to the family and its denarii are more or less common.

No. 68 Obverse—The veiled and diademmed head of Vesta to right. VES-T(a) Q(uintus) CASSIVS.

Reverse—A circular temple ornamented by a statue. Within the temple a curule chair is seen; to the right is a vase or urn with two handles and to left a tablet bearing the initials A. C.

In B. C. 137 the vestals Licinia and Marcia were condemned and suffered from the severe judgments of Quintus Cassius an ancestor of the family. The letters A and C are of the words *Absolvo*, I absolve: *Condemno*, I condemn, and were cast by the citizens or judge who passed judgment upon the accused. The circular temple is that of Vesta; probably struck in B. C. 60.

No. 69 Obverse—Head of Liberty with hair tastefully dressed and hanging in ringlets and adorned with earrings and necklack, to right. LIBERT(as) Q(uintus) CASSIVS.

Reverse—Similar to No. 68 but the temple surmounted by a statue of the goddess Vesta.

No. 70 Obverse—The veiled head of Liberty to right; a necklace adorns the bust and the head is diademmed. LEIBERTAS C(aius) CASSI(us) IMP(erator).

Reverse—The *præfericulum* and *lituus*. Beneath LENTVLVS SPIN-T(her).

No. 71 Obverse—A circular temple (probably of Vesta) with doors closed. Inscription at sides C(aius) CASSI(us) IMP(erator).

Reverse—Similar to No. 70.

No. 72 Obverse—Similar to No. 70 but head unveiled, the hair hanging in loose ringlets behind.

Reverse—Similar to No. 70. The pontifical insignia.

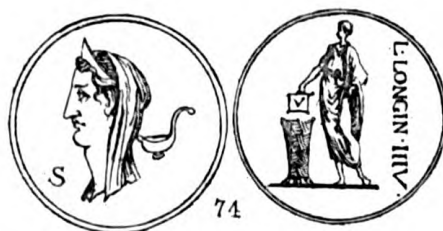
These denarii were struck in B. C. 74 by Caius Cassius Longinus, often called Cassius, who was the chief of the conspirators against Cæsar. He got his title *imperator* by defeating the Rhodians, adherents of the triumvirs, off the island of Cos and later lost his life at Philippi. The head of Liberty was an idea of the conspirators that the death of Cæsar would mean liberty to the people. This Lentulus Spinter is the same as referred to on the coins of the Cornelia family. After the death of Cæsar he cast his fortunes with the conspirators and struck money in their names. He must have survived Philippi for we find his name on the denarii of Augustus as late as 27 B. C. See No. 52.

No. 73 Obverse—A head with flowing hair and naked bust to right; behind a scepter.

Reverse—An eagle with wings expanded and standing upon a thunderbolt to right. At its right a *lituus* and to left a *præfericulum*. Legend: Q(uintus) CASSIVS.

This denarius was struck by Q. Cassius in B. C. 60.

No. 74 Obverse—The veiled head of Vesta to left; before it some letter of the alphabet, and behind the *simpulum*.



The Coins of Republican Rome. Plate VIII.

Reverse—A togated Roman citizen casting a tablet bearing the letter V into a basket or box before him. L(*ucius*) LONGIN(us) III(um) V(ir).

It was Lucius Cassius Longinus, who obtained for the people the right of casting a vote, the right of suffrage. His descendants to commemorate the event struck this coin which is common. This Longinus who struck the coin is almost unknown, but the denarius was issued in the last days of the Republic, and probably in B. C. 53. There is said to be a variety with the head of Vesta to right.

No. 75. Obverse—The head of Ceres crowned with ears of wheat to left. Behind the bust CAEICIAN(us)A.

Reverse—A yoke of oxen to a plough. Above the shoulders what may be intended for a rude plough and the letter O. Legend, L(*ucius*) CASSI(us)

This is probably a colonial coin. There is considerable speculation regarding it, but nothing positive is known. Struck B. C. 101.

No. 76. Obverse—The wing-helmeted head of Pallas Nicephora to right. An urn and denarial mark behind.

Reverse—A nude figure erect in a rapid quadriga to right. In his extended right hand he holds a pileus or cap of liberty; in his left a lance of manumission. Beneath, C(aius) CASSI(us) ROMA.

Struck in B. C. 44-43.

No. 77. Obverse. The head of Bacchus Corymbifer, with crown of ivy leaves and berries, to right. Over left shoulder a thrysus.

Reverse—Head of the goddess Libera to left, crowned with vine leaves. Behind, inscription L(*ucius*) CASSI(us) Q(uintus) F(ilius).

This denarius was struck B. C. 79, and is the result of a vow made by the consul, Spurius Cassius, to dedicate a temple to Ceres and her children, Liber and Libera.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"O FOR THE RARITY."

An eager coin collector and a dealer chanced to meet,
While waiting for a cable car upon a city street;
Why, said the former did my bid not get the cent you sold
To Skinflint for a lower price, as I have since been told?
Why, said the latter, did you get a discount on the dime
To sell another in the trade? You have a cheek sublime.
You are a double dealing fraud, the hot collector cried,
A liar and a swindler and a perfect hog beside,

You over rate your pieces and you all your patrons fleece
 And treat them when they trust you as you would a flock of geese.
 At this the dealer answered, You're a scoundrel and a fool.
 You know no more of values than a little boy at school.
 You change the pieces sent you and for months you never pay
 And circulate such falsehoods as will drive my trade away.
 Ah ha, said the collector, of this foulness you'll repent,
 My duplicate half dollar 96 will now be sent
 Straight to another dealer and you'll never have a chance
 To buy it for your customer at that proposed advance.
 And I have found you out in time, the dealer made reply,
 The 1802 half dime you need I chanced today to buy
 And Dumps, who badly wanted it, shall have it now instead.
 What, by the way, was I to be for that half dollar bled?
 Well, murmured the collector, I forget the price I made.
 If you've the half dime with you, we perhaps can make a trade.
 Yes, it is quite a decent piece, but, really, I would lose
 By the exchange. Oh nonsense, said the dealer, I'd refuse
 To give your old half dollar any worth akin to this.
 Come, it is now or never, said the other, will you miss?
 Well, seeing you're a friend of mine, the dealer said, I think
 We'll make the trade. The customer responded, Have a drink.
 And then, for full a month or more, each man was heard to say
 The other was a gentleman and trustful every way.

—[A. G. Heaton.]

HOOPERS' RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

While removing a hedge at Thornham Farm, Witheridge, Devonshire, a
 laborer discovered three common earthenware pitchers, the total weight of
 which when empty is about 60 pounds. They contain a number of silver coins
 dating from 1600 to 1650, of the size of a florin and half-crown.

QUEER TREASURY BLUNDER.

A peculiar blunder occurred in the engraving of the plate from which the
 reverse side of the five-dollar silver certificates were printed. It will be not-
 ed that on the back of these certificates are the fac similes of several silver
 dollars. The third one of these from the left end of the certificate has the
 word "trust" spelled "trast." On all the others the word is properly spelled.

The coinage of \$3 gold pieces began in 1854 under the act of February 21, 1853; 539,792 pieces were struck, valued at \$1,619,376. The coinage ceased under the law of September 26, 1890. The coins struck have never been called in or declared to be not legal tender, so they are still in circulation.

ANTIQUE COINS.

Jewelers say that a curious demand has sprung up for antique coins. No one in whose breast this desire has come is content with copies. The thing is the real coin. This is set in a hollow rim of gold or silver and mounted as clasps, charms, pendants, or sleeve buttons. The dealers in these give lists of the coins. Some are more valuable than others. The most beautiful are the silver Greek coins, coined 600 B. C. The drachmas and didrachmas are used for scarf pins and charms.—Boston Courier.

MILLIONS IN COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The making and passing of small counterfeit coins is said to be an industry almost entirely confined to the Italians. Indeed, the racial aspect is one of the most interesting features of counterfeiting. While the Italian is content with the small profits resulting from "shoving" spurious nickels, dimes, and quarters, the American counterfeiter devotes his talents to producing bank notes of the larger denominations. "Sweating" gold is the favorite scheme of the patient, industrious Russian, who keeps his large family of children employed in this slow but sure method of defrauding the government. To the ingenious Frenchman we are indebted for the cunning glass dollar, which has deceived even the most expert. The Bowery crook still depends on the confederate bill as a means of turning an honest penny, and the police reports would go to show that this old swindle is not too threadbare to catch its victim.

The Italians have been always the most persistent "shovers of the queer," and, while the individual amounts have been small, the profits in the aggregate foot up large sums every year. Probably the greater part of this spurious coin is passed by the push-cart men, whose calling gives them great facilities for getting rid of it with little danger of detection. The victims are mostly persons hurrying homeward to the ferries at dusk, who stop to purchase fruit from the carts that line the gutters of certain streets during the rush hours. If the peddler is disposed to be dishonest he can swindle with the greatest ease, for everything is in his favor. The customer is in a hurry and seldom more than glances at his change. As it is counted out piece by piece into his open hand he can see that the amount is correct, but there is no tell-tale ring, as if the money had been put down on a counter. In the dim light, which the peddler's torch makes more uncertain, there is little chance to detect the counterfeit coin. Not until he has reached the ferry does he find out that he has been swindled and then it is too late, for the push-cart men are constantly on the move.—New York World.

PLOWED UP A CAN OF GOLD.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Springfield township, Indiana, by the lucky find of John H. Riardon, a farm hand employed on the

place of Farmer Hughes. Riardon was plowing a large field near a small creek among the hills, when he suddenly turned up an old and rusty tin can. He paid but little attention to the can at the time, and continued to the end of the furrow. On his return trip he stopped to examine the can and was dumfounded to find that it contained \$480 in gold and silver coin. Riardon promptly reported the matter to Mr. Hughes, who in the largeness of his heart, said:

"You found the money and it is yours."

The coins were greatly corroded, but could, after a little scouring, be plainly identified as good United States money. Among them were five of the old-fashioned octagonal \$50 gold pieces, now almost extinct. There is absolutely no way to discover how the coins came to be buried in such an obscure place.

For years there has been a rumor to the effect that a treasure was buried somewhere north of here near Morning Sun, and a number of interesting stories have been circulated concerning it. The farm upon which the money was found has been owned by scores of persons in the last fifty years and is now rented by an estate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTES.

The life of a Bank of France note is about two years, it being issued so long as it is useable, says Chamber's Journal. In the matter of destroying their notes set apart for cancellation a new departure has been made by the Bank of France.

The former practice was to incarcerate their doomed notes for three years in a large oak chest before submitting them to conflagration. Thereupon a huge fire was set aflame in an open court; the notes were thrown into a sort of revolving wire cage, which was kept rotating over the fire, and the minute particles of note-ash escaped into the air through the meshes of the cage and darkened the atmosphere all around. The burnings took place daily and were of a certain amount. Now the practice is to have about twenty cancellations of notes each year at uncertain times and as the needs of the service demand.

A hole is punched in each of the notes, which are also stamped as follows: "Cancelled the—by the branch at—, or the head office of the Bank of France." The notes are then marked off in the registers of bank notes issued, according to their numbers and descriptions. A committee of bank directors are present at their destruction. The canceled notes are no longer burned, but are now reduced to pulp by means of chemical agents.

Each destruction of notes averages about 600,000 of all kinds, and about 12,000,000 notes are annually destroyed. The Bank of France has been little troubled of late with forgeries. The greatest forger it ever had was deported to Cayenne, and in attempting to escape got stuck in a swamp and was eaten to death by crabs.

THE MONEY WAS OUT OF DATE.

Visions of untold wealth and a life of ease and pleasure floated through the brain of John Shannon, of Falls of Schuylkill, a few days ago, when he dis-

covered \$15,000 in bank notes snugly wrapped up in tinfoil and a stout piece of paper, which had been secreted thirty-four years ago in a beam in the old Mifflin mansion, fronting on Ridge avenue, below Spencer street.

During last summer the old mansion was demolished, the timber being sold for fire-wood, Shannon purchased a load and had it stowed away in his cellar. Kindling wood ran short the other day, and hence the discovery.

After counting the entire lot and finding the amount so large, a confidential friend was called in only to blast all his hopes by stating that the entire lot was not worth a cent, the notes being issues of the old state banks, now out of existence. Shannon sent the notes to a broker in the city with the possible chance of realizing something from them, as some of the banks are redeemable on demand.

Around the Falls it is supposed the money was deposited in the hiding place during the early days of the war by Brewer John Stein, who lived in the mansion at the time.—Philadelphia Record.

THE WORD "DOLLAR."

Our word dollar dates back to 1785, when a resolution was passed by Congress which provided that it should be the unit of money in the United States. Another resolution was passed in 1785, August 5, providing that it should weigh 375.64 grains of pure silver. The mint was established in 1791, and then required to coin silver dollars containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. This was due to the efforts of Alexander Hamilton. No dollars were coined until 1794, and then irregular. They are now worth \$100 each. In 1794 the coinage of regular dollars began.

Our coin was an adaptation of the Spanish milled dollar, a coin very popular wherever the Spaniards traveled. The coin was called "piastre," meaning a flat piece of metal; it is synonymous with plaster. It is supposed that the Spaniards took the German "thaler" and called by the name of "piaster." The word dollar is entered in Bailey's English dictionary in 1745, and was used repeatedly by Shakespeare at the beginning of the seventeenth century, especially in "Macbeth," ii:2.62: "Till she disbursed * * \$10,000 to our general use." (See also the "Tempest," ii:1.17).

The question where Shakespeare found the word dollar is answered by the fact that the Hanseatic towns maintained a great establishment called the Steel Yard in London. The Steel Yard merchants were mostly North Germans, who would call the German thaler as it was "dah-ler." The same merchants originated the word sterling, an abbreviation of the "esterling." As the Hanseatic trade was particularly brisk on the Baltic and in Russia the standard coins of the Hanse merchants were called esterlings, and sterling came to be something genuine and desirable. The word dollar is the English for thaler, the first of which was coined about 1485, and corresponds quite closely to our present American silver dollar. The word thaler means coming from a dale or valley, the first dollar having been coined in a Bohemian valley called Joachimstahl. It was under Charles V, the emperor of Germany, king of Spain and lord of Spanish America, that the German thaler became the coin of the world.—The Financier.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

Up to 1864 no religious motto ever appeared on our coins. In November, 1861, Secretary Chase received a letter from a clergyman suggesting a recognition of the Deity on the coins. The matter was referred to the Director of the Mint, after receiving a favorable endorsement by the Secretary, but nothing could be done without the authority of law.

In December, 1863, the Director submitted plans for new one, two, and three cent pieces, and proposed that one of the following mottoes, "Our Country," "Our God," "God our Trust." Mr. Chase suggested in lieu of these the one, "In God we Trust," and upon the two cent pieces authorized Apr. 22, 1864, the motto first appeared.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1793 Cents and Half Cents.**EDITOR NUMISMATIST:**

At the solicitation of a few gentlemen who are interested in the study of the U. S. cents and half cents of 1793. Mr. S. S. Crosby of this city has been prevailed upon to direct his attention again to these issues and give to the numismatic public the result of his observations since the publication of the article by Levick & Crosby in 1869. In order to facilitate his labors, and for the interest of all concerned, allow me to make a few enquiries through the medium of your journal. The well known Monograph, edited and published by Mr. Edward Frossard, was apparently exhaustive and complete up to the year 1870. Since that time a few additions have been noted in sale catalogues which have not to my knowledge been tabulated collectively and added to the lists already published. Should any of your readers know of dies or combinations not recorded by Mr. Frossard we shall be pleased if they will communicate the facts to Mr. S. S. Crosby, 43 West St., Boston, Mass. Mr. Crosby is desirous of tracing the existence and ownership of a certain new, and as far as known unpublished, Ameridie which has been brought to his notice. This die may be distinguished from the die commonly known, by the spacing of the period, which upon the new die is about 1-16 of an inch from the letter; whereas upon the old die it is spaced about half that distance. It is of interest to Mr. Crosby to trace the ownership of the so-called clover-leaf cents and if practicable obtain rubbings of the pieces.

Trusting these enquiries may bring to light any existing novelties, I remain, yours truly,

THOMAS HALL.

BOSTON, MASS., 46 W. Newton St., February, 1896.

Chinese Coins.**EDITOR NUMISMATIST:**

I have a few Chinese coins of recent reigns, of which I have not been able to find any account. They are smaller in size, 17 to 18 millimetres in diameter instead of about 25, they are better work than many of the ordinary cash, and are cast in fine yellow brass. The following are the particulars of them:

- 1 Ch'ien Lung (1736, 1795) Board of Revenue.
- 2 do Board of Works.
- 3 do Pao Tzin.
- 4 do Pao Tzi.
- 5 Chia Ch'ing (1796-1820) Board of Revenue.
- 6 Tao Kuang (1821-1850) Board of Revenue.
- 7 do Boards of Works.
- 8 Hsien Feng (1851-1862) Board of Revenue.
- 9 do Board of Works.
- 10 T'ung Chih (1862-1874) Pao Su.

I find no reference to these coins in Wylie, Bushell or Fonrobert, and shall be glad if any member of the A. N. A. or other reader of the "Numismatist" can explain the reason for their differences from the ordinary types of cash. Their appearance both in workmanship and material precludes the idea of their being counterfeits for the sake of profit; and I do not think they are common, as I have seen no other specimens similar although great numbers have passed through my hands.

H.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N.**Secretary's Report.****TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION:****Greeting:**

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the month of January, 1896, have been,

Dues.....	\$106.90.	
Initiation fees.....	1.00.	\$107.90
Disbursements: Cash to treasurer,.....		\$107.90.

New Members:

- 289 E. W. Hader, Painesville, Ohio.
- 290 John F. H. Heide, Box 276, Chicago, Ill.

Application for Membership.

Walter Nunnemacher, 1700 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Vouchers—Harlowe and Heath.

William Gasten, 347 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vouchers—Heath and Chapman.

Milton J. Wood, 1615 Thjrd Ave., Evansville, Ind.

Vouchers—Heath and Rice.

Frank B. Wilson, White River Junction, Vt.

Vouchers—Ward and Heath.

Only a few members have availed themselves of the opportunity to subscribe to the American Journal of Numismatics at a reduced price, and a very limited donation has been received toward the Washington Coins and Medals to be presented to the Mount Vernon Association the first of next May.

DETROIT, Jan. 31, 1896.

GEORGE W. RICE, Secy.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

17 West 43d St., New York City.

ABSTRACTS FROM MINUTES:—Regular meeting Jan. 20, 1896, President Parish presiding. The executive committee reported that the nominations for honorary membership of Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N. J., one of the founders of the society, and for corresponding membership of Capt. Henry M. Bellas, U. S. A., of Germantown, Pa., have been received and approved. Geo. McArthur, of Maldon, Victoria, Australia, and William L. Stone, of Mt. Vernon, N. J., were proposed for reelection as corresponding members. Acceptances of election have been received from resident member William Gasten and from corresponding member Louis M. Howland, of Paris, France.

The librarian, Bauman L. Belden, reported additions since the last meeting of 9 volumes, 10 pamphlets, and 212 periodicals and catalogues, a total of 231. The librarian also read information that he had collected relative to newly struck American medals. Charles H. Wright, curator, announced additions since the last regular meeting of 68 coins and medals—8 had been acquired by purchase and the balance donated by A. C. Zabriskie, N. P. Pearson, Frank J. Welford, E. W. Cole, H. R. Drowne, F. Merritt Alden, Edwin Pease, L. Bayard Smith, G. Cavalli, Bauman L. Belden and Miss Nancy Jackson. Among the most interesting pieces was a Connecticut Higby copper 3 pence with reverse three crowned hammers from Mr. Zabriskie.

Letter was read from George F. Kunz announcing that he hoped to be present and make report as chairman of committee on New Coinage Designs at the annual meeting and would then bring electrotypes of the two price designs presented by Jagers and Ross for the society's collection.

On motion adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, Secy.

WITH THE EDITOR:

B. W. KUMLER, Parker, South Dakota, writes that he has an 1804 dollar in good condition for sale.

THE annual election of officers for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society occurred at the meeting of the Society for March 16th.

BROTHER Rode has on exhibition in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, his collection of Cards, and Medals of Pittsburg and vicinity, which is attracting considerable attention.

WE are in receipt of a Catalogue of Jetons, Money, Medals, Numismatic Books, etc., for sale at marked prices. 24 pages. February, 1896. F. de Noble, 22 Rue de la Tulipe, Brussels, Belgium.

We are in receipt of Catalogues No. 15 and 16; the first of Greek coins, 517 lots with two plates; the other of Napoleonic Medals, 269 lots; all for sale at marked prices. J. Florange, 21 Quai Malaquais, Paris France.

BROTHER H. E. Deats has been spending the winter in that most charming of California winter cities, Pasadena. We also note that our friend, Fred. E. Seymour, of Detroit, is spending the winter in Europe, His letters to the Detroit Tribune are interesting reading.

MILT. J. WOOD asks how many silver dollars were coined in 1879. Standard dollars, 27,569,100. Trade dollars, 1,541. Fred. J. Savage is informed that the Numismatic Chronicle is published in London by the London (England) Numismatic Society. The price, we believe, is \$4 a year.

In your buying remember the advertisers in the NUMISMATIST. To them are you greatly indebted for the prosperity of your magazine. In patronizing them you do a treble service, first, to the advertisers; second, to the NUMISMATIST, and third to yourself. In all cases don't forget to say that you saw it in the NUMISMATIST.

THE many anxious inquiries of late in regard to the delinquent NUMISMATIST demonstrates one fact most forcibly, and that is the strong hold it has with the mass of collectors. The appearance of this issue will lift a burden from many hearts who may have imagined that their favorite magazine had succumbed to the inevitable.

WE are pleased to learn that the articles on the Coins of Republican Rome, being published in the *NUMISMATIST*, are creating quite an interest in these interesting coins. We feel quite safe in asserting that there has never been such an interest taken in this series in this country as there is today, and the demand for them far exceeds the supply.

WE are continually receiving requests for price lists of coins, etc. To such correspondents we would state that we are not in the coin business, and that such coins as may come into our hands for sale, will be noted from time to time in our advertising columns. Our advertising pages are always full of bargains and to them we would refer our readers.

THE Messrs. Chapman will hold two auction sales next month. The first will be the stock of stamps of the late John W. Kline, one of the first dealers of America. Catalogues are now ready to such as may apply. The second sale will be the fine collection of American coins and medals of F. Merritt Alden, Springfield, Mass. Catalogues for this sale will be ready April 1st, and both are sent gratis to all applicants by S. H. & H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AT the annual and anniversary meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City, held on March 16th, the following officers were duly elected: President, Andrew C. Zabriskie; Vice-presidents, John M. Dodd, Jr., and Henry Russell Drowne; Recording Secretary, Benjamin L. Belden; Corresponding Secretary, Walter Tonnele; Treasurer, Chas. Pryer; Curator, Charles H. Wright; Librarian, Herbert Valentine; and by appointment, Historiographer, William Poillon.

RECEIVED. Numismatic News, February, 1896. Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Penn.

Numismatic Quarterly and Catalogue, January, 1896. H. E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

The Medals and Tokens of Rhode Island. A paper read before the Newport (Rhode Island) Historical Society, Feb. 18th, 1895. By Horatio R. Storer, M. D. Reprinted from the "American Journal of Numismatics." 14 pages.

THIS number of the *NUMISMATIST* is sent to many old subscribers and members of the Association who, for non-payment of dues or subscriptions, have been dropped. To be sure others have come in to take your places, but we miss you and want you to come back. If any misunderstanding has arisen, let us correct it now. We want you to know that the Association and the *NUMISMATIST* ARE BOTH VERY MUCH ALIVE, and we have reserved enough numbers of this magazine to supply all deficiencies. If this paragraph is marked it means you. United, we can do much and will become a power in the land; divided, we waste our efforts and influence. We miss you, and because of it we entreat you to come back into the fold. Why not do it now?

THE readers of the **NUMISMATIST** are most of them aware of the strong effort now being made in Congress for the establishment of a branch mint at Chicago. Should the effort be successful the mint will be located in the new federal building there, the delay in building being due to the settlement of this matter. We have now but three mints in actual use in this country—one at Philadelphia, one at New Orleans, and one at San Francisco. The one at New Orleans is now simply used as a distributing centre for the South.

LATE AUCTION SALES OF COINS.—The collections of Messrs. Hayes, Disbrow, Wood, Kassabaum and W. T. Smith, American and Foreign Coins and Medals. 1100 lots. Feb. 17-18. S. H. & H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Selections from the stock of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome, Siege and Necessity pieces, U. S. Cents and Half-cents, Historical Jetons, Medals, etc. 623 lots. Feb. 29th. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 18 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

The Wilson Collection of U. S. Copper and Silver Coins, Paper Money, etc. 717 lots. March 24. Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Penn.

The Frossard Revolutionary Collection. Consisting of Portraits, Arms, Curios, Historical Plates, Bronzes, etc. 416 lots. March 19-20th. American Art Galleries, Madison Square, South, New York, N. Y.

The Mumford, Kalbfleisch, Hayden, collection of U. S. and foreign coins and British war medals: 1150 lots, April 9-10, New York Coin and Stamp Co., 853 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

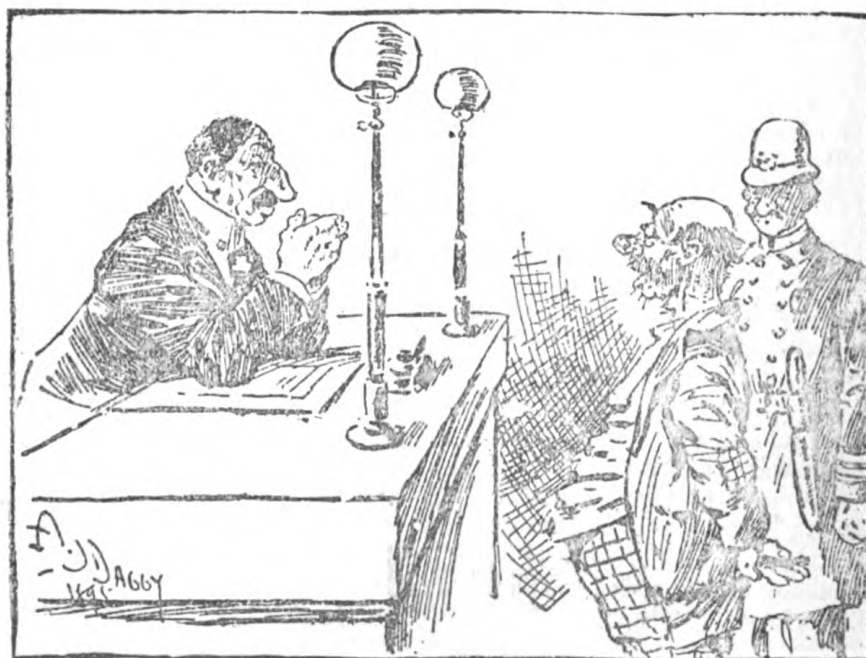
FOR over fifteen years ye editor has done surgical work for the Michigan Central, and he is now Division Surgeon Detroit-Toledo for this road. He is therefore glad to note the following which will be of interest to all who travel.

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

The Commissioner of Railroads of the State of Michigan gave, in his annual report for 1893, the following valuable and voluntary expert testimony to the character of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," from Chicago to New York, Boston and the East, after a careful inspection of the system:

"Nothing can be added in the way of favorable comment on this excellent line. The main line is as near perfection in the way of construction, appointments, service and able management as can be conceived in modern railroading. No skill or expenditure has been spared to make it the model railroad of the country. Improvements are constantly being added in the way of heavier and substantial construction, interlocking appliances, etc. The general appearance of the property, the symmetry of the grade, cleanliness of the right of way, station buildings with ornamental and well-kept grounds and perfect fences, attract special attention."

ON February 12th our publishers, Messrs. F. W. Willis & Son, of Waterloo, Ind., suffered the loss of their entire printing plant by fire. Our February issue (ready for mailing) with our Mss., plates, cuts, types, etc., were destroyed. By this loss our plans are disarranged and our promises to some extent must be declared off. Most of our February issue can be replaced in time, some of it never can. We have thought it best under the circumstances, to issue a March number as near as possible on time, and a February number of sixteen pages later. We hope and believe the end of the year will see all of our promises to our subscribers more than fulfilled. Quite a number of advertisements, Wants, To Exchange, etc., sent in have been lost and we can only hope our friends will again send them in for insertion and bear with us in our misfortune. The April number will be out on time.



Police Justice—"What's the complaint officer?"

Officer—"He said THE NUMISMATIST wasn't the best of its kind in the world, yer Honor!"

Prisoner—"But that war before I had me eyes opened, yer Riverence!"

Police Justice—"A blind man should know better than that. Ignorance of the truth excuses no one! Ninety days!"

J. E. HANDSHAW'S

Fourteenth Auction Sale!

This sale consists of old paper money and Indian relics, all of which is in from fair to fine condition unless otherwise stated. All are genuine. Special attention is called to the variety of collections offered in this sale. There are lots suitable for the beginner as well as advanced collector. Also very good lots for those who wish to sell again at a good profit. Bids are solicited from all interested. The lots are sold at so much for each piece in a lot; thus if you desire to pay \$1 for a lot of 10 pieces you bid 10 cents each. The highest bidder on any lot will be promptly notified, and on receipt of the amount bid and return postage, the lot or lots will be promptly forwarded. Bids received until April 16th.

Send Bids Early. Don't Forget to Bid.

No. of Lot.	No. in Lot.		
1	Confederate note Sept. 2, 1861. \$5	23	\$50, " " 20, \$50 Female
	Machinest cancelled and mended		and chest, 10, all cancelled.
	otherwise fair condition, rare.	30	
2	Confederate note, Sept. 2, 1861,	24	\$20, Ship, some poor.
	\$10, negroes loading cotton, can-	30	
	celled with slits, but no part miss-	25	Another lot same.
	ing, very good and rare.	30	
3	\$5, five females, \$20, Stephens,	26	\$20, Female and 20, few poor.
	Both good and scarce.	30	
4	\$10, female and eagle, very fine.	27	\$10, females and eagle, poor to
	\$20, Stephens, and \$10, Indian seat-	42	fair, cancelled, scarce.
	ed, all scarce.	28	\$10, negroes picking cotton, nice,
5	\$20, three females, \$20, Stephens,	25	cancelled lot.
	and \$10, Indians seated, all cancel-	25	
	led, but very good, scarce or rare.	29	\$50, Jeff. Davis, cancelled.
6	\$20, three females, \$20, Stephens,	2	
	and \$10, Indians seated, all cancel-	30	\$5, female on cotton bale, 1861,
	led. Scarce or rare.		fair to good, 25, \$50, Jeff Davis,
7	\$10, Indians seated, good, rare.	47	cancelled with slits, good lot.
8	Another, same as last.	31	\$1, one in green. 22, \$2, 28, all 1862
9	\$10, Indians seated, \$50, Jeff.	40	issue, mostly poor.
	Davis, 3, \$10, female and eagle, \$5	32	\$1, same as last, mostly poor.
	five females, \$5, Memmenger, \$10,	40	
	Hunter & Child. All cancelled,	33	\$20, 1862, 25, \$10, 1863, 25, poor to
	some scarce.	50	fine.
10	\$10, female and eagle, 1 slightly	34	Another lot, same, poor to good.
	damaged, scarce.	50	
11	\$20, Stephens, cancelled, scarce.	35	\$5, 25, \$10, 50, all 1862 issue, fair
12	\$20, Three females, cancelled,	75	to fine, few poor.
	poor to fair, scarce.	1	
13	\$5, five females, cancelled, scarce.	36	\$10, 1862, female on cotton bales,
14	Another lot, same.	25	fair to very good.
15	\$50, female and chest, 4 cancelled	37	\$10, same as last, but cancelled
	2 damaged, 6 good.	50	with slits, 25, \$10, Georgia notes,
16	\$10, camp, scarce, good lot	50	1862, fine and crisp, 25.
17	\$20, Stephens cancelled, good lot,	38	\$5, 1861, sailor on cotton bales,
	scarce.	50	few poor, 25, \$10, Georgia, fine and
18	Another lot, same.	50	crisp, 25.
19	\$50, female and chest, cancelled.	39	\$100, 1862, train of cars. 25, \$10,
20	\$20, Stephens, 6, \$20, three fe-	50	Georgia, fine and crisp, 25.
	males, 4, \$5, five females, 1, all	40	\$100, same as last, 25, \$10 Virginia
	cancelled, scarce.	35	notes, 1862, fine and crisp, 10
21	Females on cotton bales, a few	6	
	poor.	41	\$2 N. C. notes, 2 kinds, some
22	\$50, Jeff Davis, cancelled.	60	crisp.
		25	
		75	
		30	
		77	
		75	
		75	
		40	

47 Georgia, N. C. and S. C., assorted 5 kinds, beautiful crisp lot.	40	78 All different, state issues only, 5c to \$50, fine lot, val. \$1.75.	25
48 N. C. 10c., 20c., 25c and 50c., some poor.	75	79 All different, 25c to \$500, val. \$1.40	20
49 \$10 Virginia treasury notes, beau- tiful notes	20	80 All different, Confederate, only val. \$2.45.	20
50 \$50, same beautiful scarce.	10	81 All different, broken banks only, val. \$1.50.	20
51 \$1000, confederate bond, 1864, with 59 cupons, \$500, same with all, 60 cupons, \$1000, 1863, pink pa- per, 11 cupons, scarce.	3	<i>Note.</i> —The following 19 lots are suit- able for dealers, or for exchanging.	
52 Same \$100, \$500 and \$1000, 1864, with all, 60 cupons, one has small holes.	3	82 Assorted notes, poor to good.	25
<i>Note.</i> —The following 15 lots are all broken bank notes, issued from 30 to 75 years ago.		83 Another lot, same.	25
53 Bank of S. C., \$20, 2 kinds, not signed or dated, all fine.	50	84 Another lot, same.	25
54 Another lot, same.	50	85 Still another lot, same.	25
55 Another lot, same.	100	86 Assorted, same condition.	40
56 Same bank, only \$100, not signed or dated, all fine.	100	87 Another lot, same.	40
57 \$5, Bank of Georgetown, S. C. 20, \$5, exchange bank, Charleston, S. C., 50, \$5, Commercial Bank, S. C. 30.	100	88 Another lot, same.	40
58 \$10, exchange bank, S. C., 40, \$10 State Bank, S. C., 30, a few rather poor.	70	89 Another lot, same.	40
59 \$1 and \$2, Mechanics Bank State N. Y., 1817, nice scarce lot.	20	90 Assorted, same condition.	50
60 Assorted notes, about 10 kinds, all more or less damaged.	100	91 Another lot, same.	50
61 Another lot same.	100	92 Another lot, same.	50
62 6 kinds 10 of each, good lot.	60	93 Another lot, same.	50
63 8 kinds, 5 of each, good lot.	40	94 Another lot, same.	50
64 5 kinds, 10 of each, good lot.	50	95 Another lot, same.	50
65 6 kinds, 5 each, few rather poor.	30	96 Still another lot, same.	50
66 4 kinds, 5 of each.	20	97 Assorted, same condition.	75
67 \$10, Exchange Bank, S. C., some rather poor.	50	98 Another lot, same.	75
<i>Note.</i> —The following 14 collections consist of confederate, Confederate State issues, and Broken Bank Notes unless otherwise stated.		99 Another lot, same.	75
68 Collection of 40 varieties from 5c. to \$500, value \$3.40.	40	100 These all more or less damaged	100
69 All different, 25c. to \$100, val. \$3	36	101 Confederate Documents, all dif- ferent.	12
70 All different, 5c. to \$500, val. \$3.	34	102 Collection of Indian arrow and spear heads from N. C., different sizes and shapes, mostly fair or good condition.	25
71 All different, 5c to \$500, val. \$4.25	50	103 Another collection.	25
72 All different, 10c to \$500, val. \$5.50	60	104 Another collection.	25
73 All different, 25c to \$100, val. \$2.40	30	105 Still another collection.	25
74 All different, \$1 to \$500, val. \$1.30	12	106 A dealer's stock, many varieties, some chipped, would sell for \$4 or \$5.	50
75 All different, 50c to \$20, val. \$1.00	15	107 Another dealer's stock, same.	50
76 Fine collection, all different, 10c. to \$500, a few cancelled, val. \$9.20.	100	108 Still another stock.	100
77 Grand collection, all different, 5c to \$500, very desirable, val. \$16.	132	109 Collection of bullets and buttons from the battlefields.	20
		110 Collection of Confederate Bonds \$100 to \$1000, all different, val. \$6.	8
		111 Collection 50 different U. S. and foreign copper coins.	50
		112 Entire sheet of 3c Columbian stamps, unused, with gum, fine.	100

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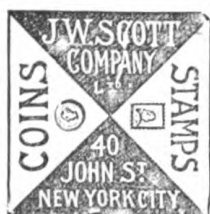
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" " " " per	90
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THE NUMISMATIST

April, 1896.

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devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. IX.



No. 4.

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HENRY CHAPMAN JR

The Numismatist.

VOL. IX.

MONROE, MICH., APRIL, 1896.

NO. 4.

THE CHRONOLOGIC SEQUENCE IN AMERICAN NUMISMATOGRAPHY.

A paper read before the fifth annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[JOS. HOOPER.]



The earliest coin known to have been struck for American circulation was a piece of brass called the "Somers Island piece." This coin is of very little national interest, not being continental. The first strictly North American coins were the New England coinage, Massachusetts mint 1652, "one shilling" and the sixpence. These were rude pieces; they were followed by the willow, oak and pine tree varieties, of 1s, 6d, 3d and 2d, 1652 to 1682, and formed the chief circulating medium for about a century. John Hull, contractor for the Massachusetts mint, when his daughter was married to Samuel Sewell, gave her for dowry pine tree shillings equalling her own weight, she being placed on one side of the scales and the coins poured in the other, the wedding day being selected for the trial. A hundred pounds of silver was worth about \$1,600, a very low estimate of the girl's value, when taken in consider-



ation or comparison with that given in several numismatic works, \$150,000 having been placed as the weight of dowry. Hull received for his services one shilling out of every twenty he coined. This tollage made him one of the richest men in the colony. On account of the easy counterfeiting of the first coinage the design was soon changed to the willow, oak and pine tree pattern. The coinage was rude, yet served all the purposes of a young nation. This coinage was continued for thirty-four years, the date, 1652, not being changed. The two-penny piece was not issued until 1662, and always bore that date. In 1690 James II. issued for the plantations a tin piece. Obv: King James II on horseback, surrounded by name and titles; rev: Val. 24, Part Real Hispan around four shields, as a cross with the arms of Great Britain and France.

In 1694 a copper coin made its appearance in England. Obv: An elephant; rev: "God preserve London." The device attracted attention, and was made the basis of a colonial speculation, as two coins or tokens made their appearance, one in New England and the other in the Carolinas. They do not appear to have come into extensive circulation, and must have failed to supply the Colonial wants, which began to be pressed for a copper coinage. "The



Carolina Elephant cent" bore on its reverse, "God preserve Carolina and the Lord's Proprietors 1694." This piece has become very rare and realizes good prices. There is a variety bearing the inscription, "God preserve New England, 1694." This is extremely rare.



In 1659 there were silver coins struck for the Colony of Maryland consisting of shillings, sixpences and groats, bearing, Obv.—the profile of Cæcilius Calvert Lord Baltimore with the legend CECILIVS, DNS : TERRÆ : MARLÆ & CT, and Rev.—the arms of his Lordship crowned, with the values XII, VI or IV, and the legend "CRESCE ET MULTIPLICAMINI". The groat is by far the rarest. Copper half pennies were also issued but probable never went into circulation, as there is but one specimen known; this was sold in England some years since at auction realizing \$362. France was the first to



issue a copper coinage for her American possessions in 1721 a copper coin for use in Louisiana. Obv—a double L the initial of the Monarchs name (LOUIS



XV) crowned with legend "SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM". The same legend is found on a large portion of this Monarch's coins. The reverse bore the legend "COLONIES FRANCOISES, 1721"; there was a second issue in 1722 and did not appear again until 1767; it was then enlarged and the metal reduced in quality of nearly perfect brass, the same legend and reverse. About the same time the "Wood money" was introduced. The English gov-



ernment issued in 1722 a patent to William Wood for coining copper pieces for use in Ireland; the grant was for fourteen years, the quantity limited to 330 tons. This money was superior in design to any that had appeared in British dominions, its small size attracting attention. A storm of rage broke out in Ireland against it. Dean Swift, who was then in Dublin, led the attack in his celebrated anonymous letters known as "The Drapiers Letters." The government offered a reward of £300 for the author's discovery, which was ridiculed in Dublin. The money failed in Ireland and was sent as a speculation in large quantities to America, where no doubt it failed as well. Other pieces more successful, were coined by Mr. Wood under a special patent for America. These were known as the "Rosa Americana" coins from



the design on the reverses. They did not secure favor at the North, but was extensively used at the South. They were struck in a composition resem-

bling brass. Pennies, Half-Pennies and Farthings were issued, the dies varying in pieces of the same value. The variety having on the reverse a rose, simply bear the date, 1722, while those with a crowned rose bear date 1723. They were coined at the French change in Hogg-lane, Seven Dials, London, by an engine that let fall a heavy weight upon them when made hot. There



is a variety of the two pence said to have been struck as a pattern piece, which is of great rarity, only two or three being known. It bears on obv: the bust of the King and the legend "Georgius II, D. G. Rex;" on the rev: a rose and stalk crowned, with the legend, "Rosa Americana, 1733," and a ribbon inscribed "UTILE DULCI." One of these realized \$32.00.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CULTIVATION OF A SHANG AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Everybody in India knows what a shang is. If a man dabbles in anything that is not his own work we call that thing in which he dabbles his *shang*. It

is rather a good word, meaning as it does an object of desire: so it is rather different to our English word *hobby*. Now if there is any truth in what quaint Thomas Fuller says of Saladin, "His greatest recreation was variety and change of work"; a shang should be the pursuit of something quite different to one's daily grind, if a man is to get any good out of it to his jaded brain and fatigued body.

For many years (over twenty) a friend of ours was the head of an educational institution in which he had to teach at least six hours daily winter and summer, holidays excepted. Besides this he had the sole management of the students out of school; and all the correspondence of the place was in his hands. He was possessed of a power of iron or he could not have done all this for so long. Every day however he might be seen wending his way to the tennis courts and every morning he took his constitutional. In the course of his lectures he found that certain objects illustrating the subjects he had to deal with could be found in some of the bazars of Indian cities. Every holiday that he got he spent in visiting towns on or near the railway. Those certain objects became his shang. We used to chaff him and say he had a shang on the brain. And so he had for he told us he often dreamed of finding rare things and gloating over them till the morning light put an end to their existence.

Our friend in his journeys always seemed successful. He never returned from any journey without something; poor success only seemed to spur him to greater exertion, and a grand haul or a great find never seemed to elate him. He determined to make the best collection that he could of his *desired* objects and after many years he was eminently successful. In the first years of his hunting life, he came across things not known to the scientific world, and so he set to work to write about them to a scientific society, and as he was somewhat clever with his pencil he drew the rarest to illustrate his paper. Year after year this went on. Hours of leisure were occupied with the study of the objects collected and with writing on them and drawing them. Constant search and the discovery of new things were a source of constant pleasure and triumph. Those who know the deadening effect that teaching has on the brain can at once appreciate the recreative power of such pleasure and triumph. The students felt it and knew it. The lectures were never dull, for the illustrations from the objects gathered were ever new or if not new had been lately obtained in a place they all knew. So as far as our friend and his pupils were concerned, nothing but good came out of his shang.

But others derived benefit from it. He wanted to arrange what he had obtained, and as he is an orderly man, nothing would serve him but the best cabinets he could get his carpenter to make. These were new things to the Indian mistri, but he understood what was expected of him and he produced cabinets no English cabinet maker would be ashamed of. So the shang gave employment to the mistri. We have said that our friend sent papers and illustrations to a Scientific Society. These papers were always most acceptable when read. So the shang gave pleasure to the learned men of the Scientific Society, who ordered the papers to be printed in their journal. So the

shang gave employment to the printers and to the artists who reproduced the plates. As our friend got known from his papers, others who had adopted his peculiar shang wrote to him and compared notes as to methods of procedure and results. This ended not only in regular correspondence, but in exchange of objects. Now these things being valuable, were always insured and packed in tin boxes. So what with letters and insured parcels and proofs of articles, the business of the postoffice of the place of residence of our friend was considerably increased. And of course we have seen that the shang benefitted the tinman.

Our friend had been several years at work at his shang when some museum or other discovered that in their collections they had not the objects he had not only obtained but had drawn and described. Other museums made the same discovery. This led to his parting with many beloved objects and caused him much grief. He looked at things, however in the proper light, for he knew that objects in a museum would give more pleasure than things in a man's study where no one was allowed but his wife and the one or two servants necessary to its comfort and cleanliness. He always let things go for what they cost him in money; his time and labor he regarded as his contribution to the museum. In this way the shang gave additional employment to the museum curators and additional pleasure to the museum visitors.

Royalty and Governors came to the station where our friend lives, and one of the sights was his collection. But nothing seemed to hinder his work at his shang. Our friend seemed to think it quite natural that people "by merit raised" to a "high eminence" should derive pleasure from the results of his work, for it is only cultivated minds who can really appreciate to the full what culture is. These visits, therefore, although they were a source of gratification, did not elate our friend; they made him only the more determined to pursue his shang till he had obtained what he had fixed in his mind as obtainable,—a complete collection of every object possible.

Folks will ask, "Did not this fixed pursuit hinder his work and did it not injure his constitution?" We rather think his work was benefitted by it. Certainly if Government Reports are worth anything this was the case. And as to injury to his constitution why we have known him for some years and have scarcely ever been down to tennis and found him absent. Regular work and regular recreation in the open air and in his home seem to have produced constant recurring youth.

Of course no one subject can be pursued without it leading to cognate subjects, and if we pursue one subject exhaustively, and dip into others as necessity requires, we want books on all. This led our friend to cultivate the proprietors of second hand book stores when he went home on furlough, and the result is he has a small library on his shang. He knows what others have done before him and what others are doing now. So his shang has drawn around him and made him acquainted with scientific men.

The best of all results, however, seems to be this. Our friend is never in want of something to do, something to enquire after, something to make a note about, something fresh. The results of all his research to science must

of necessity be many and important, but he does not seem to dwell on these so much. He says, "My friends understand all this" and adds "My pleasure in my shang is just this and it is all I seek for in it,—the pleasure of searching and finding and recording; the labor required for all this is not toil to me, it is only fun."

Of course no useful pursuit can be followed for many years without bringing with it some fame. Our friend has become famous in a way. He is known to Scientific Societies and to a circle of friends and to museum officials. But he cares not for fame. He is not a government servant and so is not eligible for government rewards, which in India are given only to government servants. It is true that in olden times the Honorable East India Company sometimes rewarded research and before their time the Emperors and Sultans of Delhi honoured themselves by honouring and assisting learned men, but the Imperial Government of India does not follow the precedent.

Our friend's shang is an expensive one. He has never been a man of money and yet he has never run into debt. We begin to think, therefore that there must be something after all desirable in the possession of a shang. One thing seems certain, the man who has one is a contented man, he is always busy; he is useful, he finds employment for his own leisure hours and for those of others; he does his own work better for his change of work; he seems always fresh and always ready for physical exertion. We are not speaking in parables. Our friend is over fifty-five and we are only describing him as he is now, after over thirty-two years of Indian grind, plus sensible recreation.

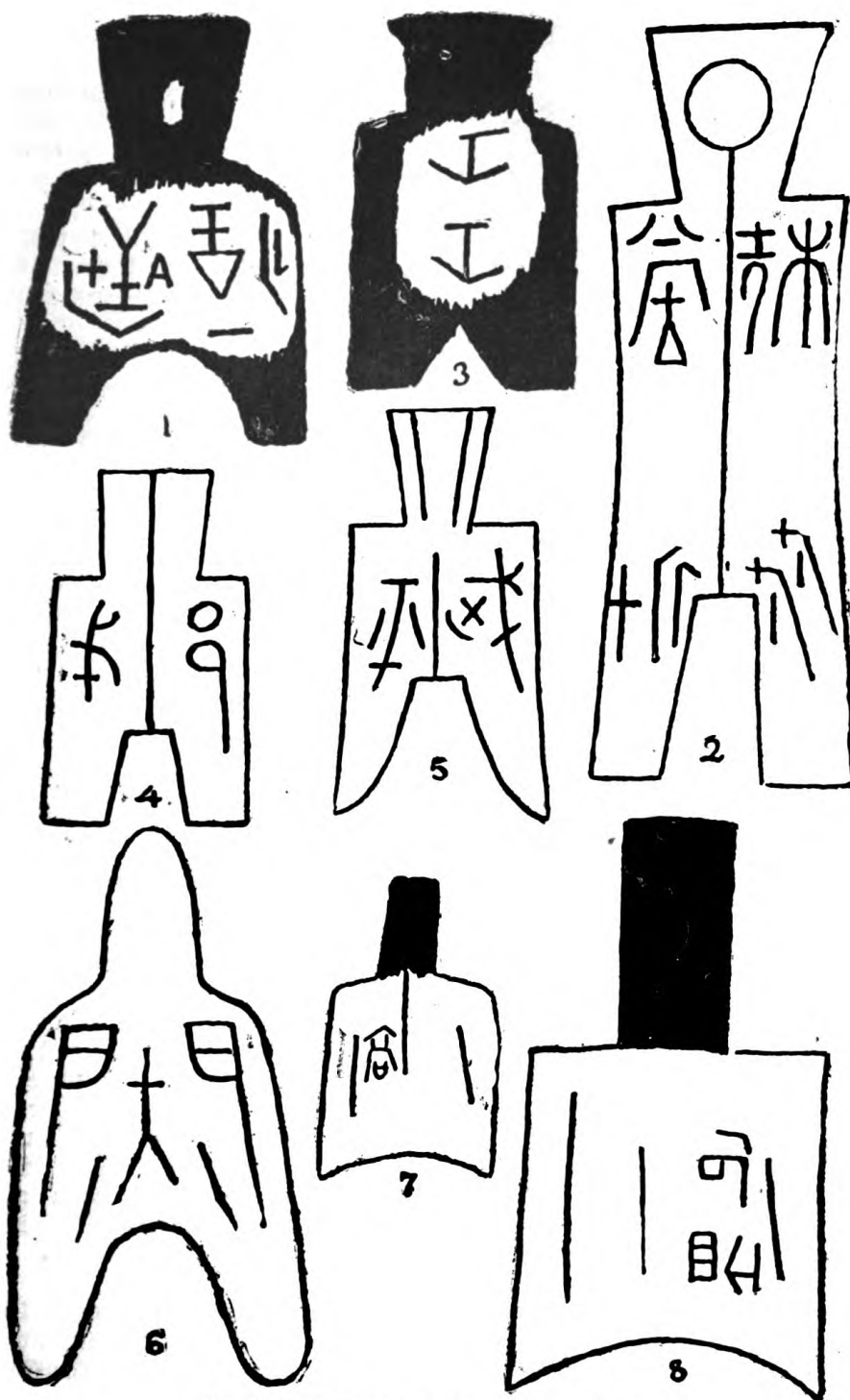
Indian officials of the present day are hard worked and in some cases overworked. He can only say to them, have a shang. Go in for snakes, butterflies, beetles, anything that will take you away from your daily grind and give you some out door exercise and some indoor recreation. The man with a shang is one who has many sources of pleasure and it is not without reason he is called a shangin, which word also means a voluptuary. Happy is the man whose voluptuousness consists in the pleasure derived from increasing and imparting knowledge.

THE COINAGE OF CHINA.

A paper read the fifth annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[J. A. BRUDIN.]

The following brief outline of the coinage of China from the oldest times, is mainly extracted from the magnificent Chinese work, Ku tsiuen hwei, (cat-



The Coinage of China. (Brudin). Plate I.

atalogue of old coins,) in sixteen books, 1852 with four supplementary volumes issued in 1875, edited by Li Tso-hien.

From this work, and another, Kih Kiu lu, in four volumes and published in 1819, are the main facts in this monograph taken.

Much information regarding the ancient coins of China I have taken from "A Catalogue of Chinese Coins from the VII Century B. C. to A. D. 621" by A. Terrien de la Couperie, (died Oct. 11th, 1894) and edited by Reginald Stuart Poole, (also deceased.) This catalogue is a masterpiece and was printed in London in 1892.

COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY.

Common Scheme.	Bambos Annals.	Rectified Dates.	
2697	2388	2332	First year of Hu Nak Kunta (Yu Nai Hwangti), leader of the Bak Sings in the west.
2647	2338	2282	In his fiftieth year, general leader of sixteen Bak families; arrives on the banks of the Loh river in Shensi and sacrifices. They are all acquainted with the art of writing, with gold, silver, copper and antimony or tin. They bartered in trade all commodities, besides wrought and unwrought metal by weight.
2255	2043	2004	Ti Shun at Pu fan, among other enactments, regulates the steel yard, weights, and measures, and fixes the amounts of metal (kin) to be received for redeemable cowries.
2248	2035	1996	Arrival of trading parties from the West.
2205	1990	1954	The great Yu, founder of the Hia Dynasty at An Yh. He extracted metal from the hi mountain and cast pi (valuables,) i. e., metal implements or commodities easy to barter, for the relief of his people in distress during the overflow of the Hwang ho. In his time the Chinese became acquainted with the iron, which they called "Barbarian metal."
2155	1948	1904	Solar eclipse.
1897	1619	1741	Settlement of a branch of the Kun wus of the Kokonos at Hiu (North Honan). They introduced the Western art of making bronze, brought

		1200	from Asia Minor. The initial proportion of tin to copper which increased in the East and was diminished in the West, was fifteen per cent. From the seventeenth century the currency of Western Asia consisted chiefly of amulets or rings, uninscribed, of various sizes, in gold, silver and bronze after the Babylonian system of standard of weights. In China the metallic currency consists of small implements in daily use in bronze, such as hoes, spades and sickles uninscribed and exchanged by weight. Beginning of the Tchou Dynasty.
1122	1050	1110	Tai Kung establishes the nine Treasury offices and regulates the currency in metal and silk, also the same in the state of Tsi.
1103	1032	1091	Hwan, ring money, uninscribed, introduced from the West.
950	911	950	
841	Agreement between the various traditions of Chronology.		
770	End of the Tchou Dynasty and beginning of the Tung Tchou, or Eastern Tchou, with its capital at Loh yh.		
750-700	Beginning of coinage in the west.		
675-670	Introduction of Coinage in China. The coins are inscribed with legends indicating their place of issue, their object and weight value.		
655	The old ring money of the Central kingdom of Tchou was probably inscribed now for the first time and became a coinage.		
613-590	Issue of metallic cowries.		
540	The western art of tempering iron is known in Eastern China.		
219	Appearance of Buddhist missionaries in China.		
221	The foundation of the Empire.		

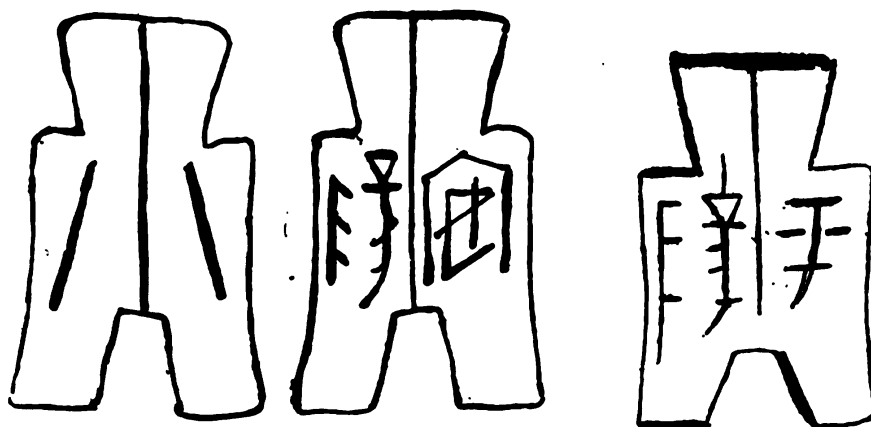
All the numismatic metallic products by Li Tso hien may be classified into these four sections:

- I. Pu, or cloth money; 994 varieties.
- II. Tao, or knife money; 705 varieties.
- III. Yuenfah, or round money; 2297 varieties.
- IV. E. tsiuen tsa, unidentified and miscellaneous; 1,007 varieties.

Such are the contents of the sixteen books. The supplementary four volumes mentions about 1,000 varieties, including the moulds for casting.

PU OR CLOTH MONEY.

1. Pu, with square feet. See plate, Mos. 1 to 4.
2. Pu, with pointed feet. See plate, No. 5.



China. An Yang. Pu. 700-250 B. C.

China. P'ing Yang. Pu. 700-250 B.C.

3. Pu, with rounded feet. See plate, No. 6.
4. Pu, with hollow head or socket for a wood handle. See plate Nos. 7, 8. Terrien de la Couperie has a better classification of the same as follows:

I. PI-TCHAN OR SPADE MONEY. 680—350 B. C.

The shape of the adz or spade pattern is taken from an implement of the Stone Age, known as the shouldered headed Celt of South-eastern Asia, and usually found in the Maylayan peninsula, Burmah, Central India and Cambodia. The oldest have no inscriptions, but later they usually bear the name of the city where cast. Many of the characters inscribed still remain a mystery to the student of the Chinese language.

- A. Pu, with hollow handle, (head.)
 - a. With square shoulders, large and small sizes.
 - b. With shoulders down.
 - c. With shoulders up.
- B. With flat handle, (head.)

C. Two-legged.

See table, No. 7. Inscribed with Shang and three lines, meaning uncertain.

See table, No. 8. Inscribed with An Tsang (Ans Treasury.) Issued by a trading union of An Yh, about 500 B. C. This has also hollow head.

See table No. 3. Inscribed Tchui; the modern Fu Shan in East Shantung; flat head.

II. WEIGHT MONEY. 680-327 B. C.

These were commonly called slip weights or leaf weights, slips or leaves or riding money, so called from this likeness to a saddle. The towns indicated were in the States of Wei and Tchao. They were also inscribed with the weight (value), 2 kins, 1 kin and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a kin. One kin equal 188 grains.

See table No. 1. Inscription: Yu yh kin (one kin of Yu). Yu was absorbed by Tsin in B. C. 654 and is the modern Ping lu in south-west Shansi. This piece belongs to the State of Wei and was issued 375 B. C. or thereabouts. It is represented upside down in the plate the same as in the Chinese work.

III. PU MONEY. 475-221 B. C.

These were called slips for weight; leaf or saddle money. They bear on their obverse the name of the place from which issued, and usually on the obverse a serial figure. They were issued mainly in the states of Tsi and Wei.

a. Square footed.

See table, No. 4. Inscribed Ko yh. A city in north Honan, founded B. C. 560.

b. Round footed.

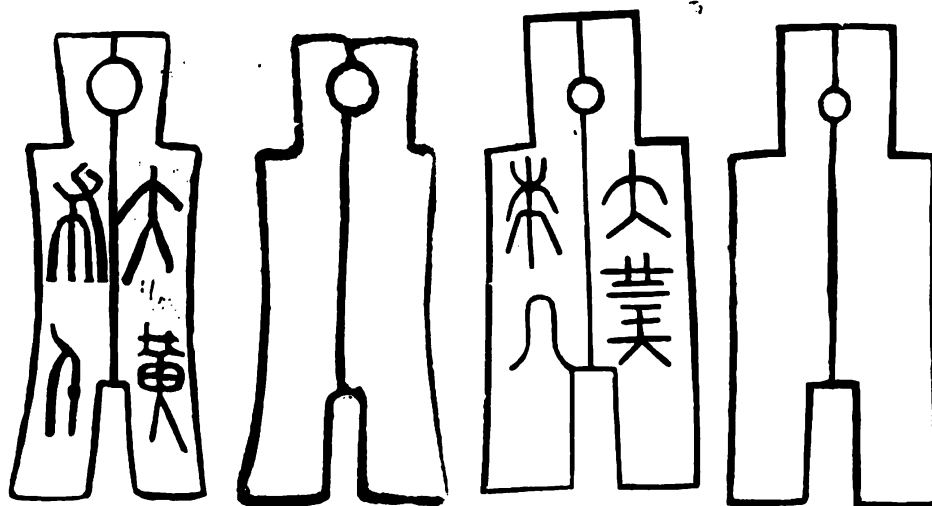
See table, No. 6. Inscribed Kuan for Kuants chung. Capital of Tsin.

c. Point footed.

See table, No. 5. Inscribed Wu-An, a city in the state of Tchao.

See table, No. 2. Is classed New pu, and is inscribed: Tang Shu Shih hwa tsien (Shu money, value 10 hwa). 1 hwa equals 24.37 grains.

This No. 2 is a doubtful specimen.



Wang Mang. A. D. 9-22. Large Pu.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Anse Canot.

In Mr. P. N. Breton's "Illustrated History of the Coins and Tokens relating to Canada"—a valuable and useful work—there is figured and described (No. 924) a token for 10 (cents? or centimes?) of Anse Canot. As Mr. Breton explains, "Anse Canot" just means "Canoe Cove," and it is found as a name in other French settlements besides those in Canada. Can any member of the A. N. A. or other reader of the "Numismatist" give reliable information about this token, either to confirm Mr. Breton's attribution, or to assign it to some other place of the same name? I have 4 values of this issue, differing in size and all copper:—40, 20 10 and 1. H.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST: Have just read Major Smith's paper on "The Coins of Nederland-Indies," in your February No. He says: "It is singular that there is no evidence of these coins having been minted in silver or gold."

Something more than a year ago he sent me a Duit of 1750, size 21 millimetres, corresponding obverse and reverse with his cuts, No. 1. In acknowledging the receipt of this coin I said that it would be a fine companion to the V. O. C. I have in silver, or words to that effect. The silver piece mentioned is dated 1757, size 19, edge knurled diagonally; weight 23 grs. In every respect except size and metal it corresponds with the Holland Duit; (cut No. 1.) is well struck and finely preserved. It is subject to Major Smith's inspection if he so desires.

April 20, 1896.

A. L. FISHER,
Elkhart, Indiana.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION:

Greeting:

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the months of February and March, 1896, have been,

Dues.....	\$30.50.	
Initiation fees.....	3.00.	\$33.50
Disbursements: Cash to treasurer,.....		\$33.50.

New Members:

- 291 Walter Nunnemacher, 1700 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 292 William Gasten, 347 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 293 Milton J. Wood, 1615 Third Ave., Evansville, Ind.
 294 Frank B. Wilson, White River Junction, Vt.

Application for Membership.

Alexander Jacobi, 808 Jones St., Saginaw E. S., Mich.

Vouchers: Foot & Heath.

Chas. F. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

Vouchers: Collins & Rice.

W. E. Sherrill, Haskell, Tex.

Vouchers: Rice & Lathrop.

DETROIT, March 31, 1896.

GEORGE W. RICE, Secy.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

17 West 43d St., New York City.

ABSTRACT FROM MINUTES,—ANNUAL MEETING MARCH 16, 1896. VICE-PRESIDENT ZABRISKIE PRESIDING:

The executive committee reported that the society had undergone a great change during the past year. By the raising of the Annual Dues to \$10.00 we have been able to show that we can meet all our current expenses and still have some funds left in our Treasury. That while we had lost some members for various reasons, yet on investigation *only* eight had dropped out in consequence of the change of dues, and certainly they were not those who took an active interest in our society. We have lost by death during the year Life Member Isaac F. Wood and Resident Members Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., and Charles B. Perry.

Acceptances of election have been received from Honorary Member Thomas Dunn English, from Resident member P. Hackley Barhydt and Corresponding Member Henry M. Bellas, U. S. N., of Germantown, Pa. Our rolls now consist of 132 Life and Resident Members, 86 Corresponding and 20 Honorary.

The Committee on Papers and Publications reported that four papers had been read before the society as follows: "Paper Money and Counterfeiting in the Colony of New Jersey," by Mr. Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, N. J.; "Some Observations upon the counterfeiting of Coins and Medals," by Mr. Lyman Haynes Low; "The Origin of Certain Familiar Things," by Mr. Stewart Culin, of Philadelphia; "Anton Scharff, Medallist, an account of his education and artistic work" by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

The Committee on New Coinage Designs, Mr. George F. Kunz Chairman, gave an elaborate account of the exhibition of the society held under the

auspices of the National Sculpture Society at the American Fine Arts Society Building, May 7 to 21, 1895. This was quite an important event, and the coins and medals displayed under the name of the society formed an interesting part of one of the most artistic exhibitions that New York has ever seen. Letters were also read from Albert Jaegers and Albert R. Ross, who received respectively the first and second prizes of \$300 and \$200 each, presenting to the society electrotype copies of the successful models for the new silver dollar.

Motions of thanks were passed unanimously to the National Sculpture Society for their courtesy in affording the Society the opportunity to participate in their exhibition, and to Messrs. Jaegers and Ross for their very acceptable gifts.

The Treasurer reported balance on hand over all expenses of \$118.18 and permanent fund amounting to \$4753.96.

The Curator reported additions for the year of 375 pieces. Special attention was called to a collection of 200 Roman Family Denarii representing some 88 family, lately acquired by purchase.

The Librarian announced 580 additions, of which 108 were bound volumes. The most important donation being a fine set of the "Reoue Belge de Numismatic," in 48 volumes from Mr. Daniel Parish Jr.

The annual election resulted as follows: President, Andrew C. Zabriskie; vice-presidents, John M. Dodd Jr. and Henry Russell Drowne; recording secretary, Bauman L. Belden; corresponding secretary, Walter Tonneli; treasurer, Charles Pryer; curator, Charles H. Wright; librarian, Herbert Valentine. President Zabriskie appointed Mr. William Poillon as Historiographer. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the retiring president, Daniel Parish, Jr. On motion adjourned.

HENRY CHAPMAN, JR.

This month we present our readers with the portrait and biography of a gentleman with whom most of our readers are familiar, and with whose firm many of our readers have had dealings. Henry Chapman, Jr., the younger partner of the firm of S. H. and H. Chapman of Philadelphia, was born in that city on Oct. 18 1859. In 1866 he attended the Friends School in Germantown, where he received the rudiments of his education, and where he remained until 1874, when his parents removed to Chicago, where he remained one year. His life since that time has been spent in his native city, with the exception of some three years spent abroad. Mr. Chapman early developed the collecting instinct, for we find him at the early age of eight collecting

postage stamps, which he has ever since pursued, and his love for them has forbid him parting with but one stamp of which he did not possess a duplicate, and that to oblige a friend. In 1875 he entered the employ of John W. Haseltine, with whom he remained until 1878 when he and his brother formed a co-partnership and have since devoted all their time to the Numismatic business, in which they have been eminently successful, and now conduct one of the largest businesses of the kind in the country. The senior member of the firm, S. H. Chapman, is the expert in Greek and Roman and other ancient coins, and from about where he leaves off, or about the time of William the Conqueror, the subject of our sketch takes the science up and from this period down, the history of the coinage of the world is to Henry Chapman Jr., as an open book. He loves the science for the science, and remembering all he reads, and ever alert, ready and anxious for the new in our science, he is glad to aid others with his knowledge, so it is no surprise that he has friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There is one class, however, that seriously disturbs his equanimity, and they are those who sell counterfeit coins, false issues, and those who defraud the dealers or their brother collectors by false representations or in not paying their bills. He has done good service to the fraternity in exposing makers of false Indian Relics, casts and electrotypes of coins, etc. Mr. Chapman is a charter member of the American Numismatic Association, (No. 29) and has always shown an anxious interest in its success, and attended its last convention in Washington. Of a warm, generous and affectionate disposition, he is held in high estimation by all with whom he has come in contact in social or business relations.

WHERE MONEY IS MADE.

The actual cost of each Bank of England note issued is about five cents. An ordinary day's issue of notes, with a corresponding number canceled, is from 20,000 to 30,000. As an offset to this expense the yearly gain to the bank in notes destroyed by fire and water amounts to a large sum, which, however, is taken into account by the government when adjusting its national debt and exchequer arrangements with the bank. The "Old Lady of Threadneedle street," as the Londoner lovingly calls the institution, which, next to his queen he most deeply reveres, is very liberal when dealing with cases of notes destroyed or mutilated. The secretary's office attends to those matters, and there may be seen daily remnants of notes which have undergone every conceivable ordeal short of absolute destruction. Little pulpy masses which have passed through the digestive apparatus of dogs and children, half burned pieces that have unwittingly done duty as cigar lighters, remnants of every kind of which enough is left to indicate in the faintest degrees the original worth—all receive full consideration, and the owners lose nothing. Even total destruction, when fully proved, is no bar to indemnification, when good security against possible mistake is given.—The Financier.

RECENT ADDITION OF CHINESE COINS TO THE COLLECTION OF THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM.

[F. H. CHALFANT, IN PITTSBURG TIMES, APRIL 24.]

Among the recent additions to the loan exhibits at the Carnegie museum is a collection of Chinese coins covering a period of over 3,000 years (B. C. 1300 to A. D. 1892). Coin collecting has been a fad among the Chinese for many centuries, and the best native workers on numismatics describe some 6,000 issues between B. C. 2000 and the present time. These include not only the Imperial coins, but many local issues such as those of the petty states that at times came to the front during an interregnum, or coins issued by certain rebels and claimants to the throne. A copy of one of the Chinese works on "Cash" forms part of the exhibit. It is the *Kee Chuan Hui* ("Thesaurus of Ancient Currency") compiled some 30 years ago from previous works, and several exhaustive collections owned by wealthy Chinese.

The curiously shaped pieces of bronze antedating the Han dynasty show the earliest attempts at coinage in China. They are rude representations of spades, swords, knives and other implements originally used as media of exchange.

The "small knife cash" are rarer and hence more valuable than the large varieties. The Emperor Ching Wang (B. C. 530) is said to have issued the first square-holed round "cash," and this shape and size has been the standard coin of China ever since. The usurper Wang Mang, who seized the throne A. D. 9, exercised his ingenuity in getting up original designs for cash. The most celebrated of these is the one resembling a Yale lock key, which was raised to a high value by inlaid gold characters upon the obverse.

Passing on to the ninth century of the Christian era, we find traces of the iconoclastic propensities of a Tang dynasty Emperor, who destroyed 3,000 Buddhist temples and ordered that the bells and idols be converted into cash of the realm. This work was done in the palace court under the personal supervision of His Majesty to insure the use of the fine bronze for the purpose intended. A few of these cash are shown in the collection under the series "K'ai Yuan." Only such as have character inscriptions upon the reverse were made from the fine bronze of the temples. The Yuan dynasty was a short lived Mongol rule, beginning with the conquests by Jenghis Khan in the 13th century. The large clumsy coins bearing Mongol (not Chinese) inscriptions, clearly mark this era of foreign rule in China. It was during this period that Marco Polo visited the Orient.

The recent coin of the Tai Ping Rebels (1853-1864) is peculiarly interesting. Their leader, Hung Siu Chu'an, filled with a false notion of Christianity, undertook to establish the Kingdom of God upon earth by force of arms. Hence his coins are inscribed upon the face *Tai Ping Tien Kwoh*, which means, *Very Tranquil Kingdom of Heaven.* and upon the reverse are two words

meaning "Holy Value." This coin must not be confounded with the Tai Ping issue of the Sung Dynasty in the 11th century. The latter is usually sold in Shanghai to tourists as the Rebellion coin, for the obvious reason that the rebel cash have been tabooed by edict, and all traffic in them is strictly prohibited in China. The real Tai Ping Rebel coin will be found in this collection under the Ming dynasty series, because the notorious rebellion contemplated the restoration of that purely Chinese dynasty.

The question is often asked, "How is the date of a Chinese coin identified?" For the very early coin we must rely upon the testimony of ancient native authorities and chance hits in Chinese history duly collated by native numismatists. Nearly all the coins since the beginning of the Tang dynasty (A. D. 618) have upon the obverse the Imperial insignia or "style of the reign." This is not the Emperor's name but a poetical title officially given to his reign. During the Tang and Sung dynasties this title was frequently changed within each Emperor's life time, but since the Ming dynasty the "style of the reign" has been coeval with the Emperor's period of rule, so that it is now always used as a convenient substitute for His Majesty's name. Having the style of reign, it is an easy matter to find the approximate date from the prepared chronological tables. For the precise date we must again rely upon the native authorities upon "Cash," and when they fail us, we must be satisfied with the approximate date as fixed by the inscription. There is no royal road to acquiring a collection. Casual finds here and there often in unexpected quarters gradually increase one's store of the more ancient varieties, while a sharp eye upon the strings of cash handled daily in ordinary transactions will reveal very many of the standard cash issued during the past thousand years.

Five rare coins were received at the Treasury department in Washington recently in payment of a small allotment of the recently issued 4 per cent bonds. They are \$5 gold pieces, dated from 1842 to 1847, and are stamped with a "D," the mark of the old Dahlonega mint in Georgia. This mint was seized by the Confederates at the outbreak of the war in 1861, and gold coin to the amount of \$27,000 was confiscated. The five pieces received were bright and new, and of full standard weight, showing no sign of wear or abrasion. They have evidently been carefully stored away ever since their issue, and probably, never have been in general circulation. It is possible they formed part of the gold confiscated by the Confederates in 1861.

Although the Dahlonega mint was in operation from 1833 to 1861, and had a total output of \$6,000,000 in gold, very few of its coins are in circulation, and the present installment is the first that has reached the Treasury Department for many years,

WITH THE EDITOR.



Visiting Friend,—“Did you enjoy your visit to Mexico?”

Michigan Editor,—(with collecting instincts) “Did I? Now you are shouting! I got a magnificent piece of fringe from the Chapel, De los Reyes; swiped a chunk from the pyramid of Cholulu and a piece from the Calendar stone; hooked a skull from the Pantheon at Guanajato and chipped a piece from Juarez tomb; got a personal a. l. s. from President Diaz, and that Maximian dollar that you have your optics fastened on, is one that the emperor had in his hip-pocket when he was shot. Why I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for the lot.”

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Comfort in travel has nowhere reached a higher degree of perfection than on this far and justly famed road.—Christian Herald, Detroit.

The Michigan Central is one of the best managed and most satisfactory railroads in the world to travel by.—Rochester Post-Express.

MONEY is a hand maiden, if thou knowest to use it; a mistress if thou knowest not.—Horace.

ROBERT WALTER ELLIS, superintendent oil mills, N. W. Ry., Lahore, India, wishes to join the American Numismatic Association. He is recommended by Chas. J. Rodgers and the editor.

FOR thousands of years money has been declared, yea acknowledged, the "root of all evil," still the unfortunate cry comes up from the highways, the low-ways and byways of life, "give us more of the root."

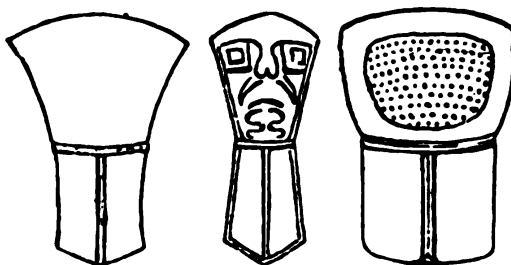
OUR advertiser, Mrs. Mary Orr Mills, has just received a parcel of Korean coins—copper, brass, and nickel—in seven varieties, 1, 5, 20 more. She will send the seven varieties on receipt of \$2 postpaid. Address her at Paoli, Wis.

M. BARRE, the great French sculptor and engraver, lately died in Paris at the advanced age of 85. He designed the coins struck by Napoleon III, and his name appears beneath the bust. His best busts are those of Pius IX, Napoleon III, and other members of the Bonaparte family. One of his latest was that of Mme. Jane Hading.

OUR readers who have a "shang" for coins will all be interested in the article "The Cultivation of a Shang and what Came of it." from the pen of an Indian contributor and published in this issue. It will also add interest to the article with our readers to know that while no name is mentioned and the positive identity of this friend unrevealed, we have the best of reasons for believing that this friend, of our contributor, with a "shang" is none other than our fellow member Prof. Chas. J. Rodgers, for so many years of India, but now home in England, than whom there is no better posted man in Indian numismatics.

MANY numismatists, members of the A. N. A. and others, have from time to time written ye editor from Washington in a boastful way of their visit to the Treasury and the immense amounts of money they have been permitted to handle. To such the following secret lately revealed by a spiteful discharged employe of the department will come as a rude shock and enforce on their minds the fact that "this world is all a fleeting show to man's illusion given. The parcel was originally gotten up for the benefit of the thousands of brides who have visited the Treasury on their wedding trip and such coin

collectors as have stopped by this wayside shrine to worship and have been allowed to hold in their hands for a few moments the big bundle of money so carefully done up in manilla paper, sealed with great botches of red sealing wax and marked "\$2,000,000," will realize what a wicked and deceptive world this is when they know that the real contents of the package were simply two old census reports. This innocent deception has been carried on for a quarter of a century. When people go into the vaults they always want to handle money. There is an irresistible tendency to feel of it, and the more valuable the package the greater the temptation. It wasn't considered good policy to allow a large amount of treasure to be passed around among strangers in such a way for fear some one might chloroform the guide and vaultkeepers and make a break with the package. So curiosity was gratified and the government was protected from any possible loss by making up a dummy and give it a proper appearance.



The Coins of the Haidi Indians.

It will be interesting in connection with Mr. Brandin's article on the "pu" coins of China, published this month, to call attention to the coins now and formerly in use among the Haidi Indians of Alaska. Their similarity will at once suggest the idea whether there has been in the past any connection between the two races. Are the Haidis descendants of the Chinese? Did their ancestors originally cross the North Pacific? There are, as you are all well aware authorities that hold to this idea, and the matter is now brought to the attention of the readers of the Numismatist for what it is worth.



Clarence Mathis,

GREENWOOD, NEB.

Collector of Copper Coins.

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" " " large planchet, v f r	5 65
1783 Chalmers shilling, v good	5 00
" " " per	90
1791 Wash. ct., small eagle, v. fine	3 50
" " " large	3 00
Pitt. token, fine, silvered	3 50
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1793 Washington Ship, fine	1 50
1894 Franklin Press, unc.	1 25

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GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. IX.

MONROE, MICH., JULY, 1896.

NO. 7.

THE COPPER COINAGES OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

A paper read the fifth annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[D. F. HOWORTH, F. S. A. SCOT.]

The issues of the Imperial Mint of Calcutta are not confined to the series of coins used in the Indian Empire; but at least so far as copper coins are concerned, have included during recent years those which we now try to describe.

INDIA. The ordinary series of copper coins for India itself consists of four coins, well known, no doubt, to all who take interest in modern numismatics. They are the

Half Anna or double pice.

Quarter Anna or pice.

Half pice.

One-twelfth Anna or pie.

Each coin bears on its obverse side a young looking head of the Empress Victoria, crowned, and the bust covered with an embroidered and jewelled oriental garment, with the legend **VICTORIA EMPRESS**. The reverse bears a double interturned scroll or wreath of leaves and flowers running round between an outer and an inner ring of dots, the latter enclosing an inscription giving the value, the word '**INDIA**' and the date. Coins of some or all of these values are issued every year, and no change has been made in the design since 1802, except that in the year 1877 the title Empress was substituted for the former title of Queen.

The right of issuing their own coins is still retained by some of the states

composing this great empire, but the type above described has been adopted up to the present time by a few only.

DHAR. In 1887 the state of Dhar, which is in central India, had an issue prepared of $\frac{1}{2}$ annas and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice. These differ from the Imperial series only in their reverse inscriptions, which occupy the centre of the coins as before, and read thus:

$\frac{1}{2}$ | ANNA | DHAR STATE | INDIA | 1887
 $\frac{1}{2}$ | PICE | DHAR STATE | INDIA | 1887

DEWAS. The much smaller neighboring state of Dewas followed this example in 1888. Although so small as to have a population of only some twenty-five thousand, it is governed by two Rajas who share most impartially the powers, duties, liabilities, privileges and revenues of their kingship. The coinage was therefore divided, and appeared in the following forms:—

Obverse and reverse as before generally described, but the inscriptions in centre of reverse reading on the four varieties as follows—

$\frac{1}{2}$ | ANNA | DEWAS STATE . S.B. | INDIA | 1888
 $\frac{1}{2}$ | do | do do . J.B. | do | do
 $\frac{1}{2}$ | do | do do | S.B. | do | do
 $\frac{1}{2}$ | do | do do | J.B. | do | do

The initials S.B. and J. B. indicate the Senior Branch and Junior Branch of the reigning family.

BIKANIR. The important Rajpueb State of Bikanir has also more recently had recourse to the imperial mint for a supply of small change, and the pice and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice may be thus described—

Obverse: Exactly similar to the above mentioned.

Reverse: Between an inner and an outer ring of dots the words, BIKANIR STATE, separated by two badges of regal power, viz., the feather whisk with jewelled handle, etc., within the inner ring the words:

ONE | QUARTER | ANNA | INDIA | 1895

Or:

$\frac{1}{2}$ | PICE | INDIA | 1894

PORTUGUESE INDIA. For the Portuguese territory in India this mint also supplied coins during the reign of the late King Louis, but none have yet appeared bearing the head of his successor. Although the Portuguese Indian Rupee formerly differed from the British Indian in its divisions, the Tanga and the Anna seem now to be assimilated, the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Tanga corresponding exactly in size with the $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna and $\frac{1}{4}$ pice. The coins may be thus described—

1. Obverse: Head of the king to the left, surrounded by the words, LUDOVICUS · I · PORTUG · ET · ALGARB · REX · 1886 ·

Reverse: The royal crown of Portugal; with inscription above, INDIA PORTUGUEZA below, QUARTO | DE TANGA — the first two words and the last two follow the line of the circle of the coin; the centre word is straight across, below the crown.

2. Obverse and reverse: Exactly as last, substituting the word OITAVO in place of Quarto.

In addition to these coins for the mainland the issues for Ceylon, the Straits

Settlements, and the (late) East African Company are produced in Calcutta. The following are their descriptions—

CEYLON. 1. Obverse: The young head of the queen looking to the left and wearing a diadem; within a Greek scroll surrounding the same but interrupted top and bottom to admit the words VICTORIA QUEEN. In the truncation of the neck C MINT.

Reverse. Within a corded ring a palm tree between the value in Tamil, etc., characters. Surrounding this the inscription, CEYLON · FIVE · CENTS · 1891 ·

2. The same but ONE · CENT · : and CM as mint mark.

3. The same, but HALF · CENT ·

4. The same, but QUARTER · CENT ·

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. The above named are cents or hundredths of a Rupee, a division which exists only in Ceylon and in Mauritius. For the Straits settlements there is also an issue of cents, now to be mentioned, but they are cents or hundredths of the dollar which is the ruling currency of eastern Asia.

1 Obv. Head of the Queen with unclosed crown, and the legend VICTORIA QUEEN.

Rev. In the center the figure 1 surrounded by a ring of dots, outside which the words STRAITS SETTLEMENTS - ONE CENT 1891.

2 The same, but $\frac{1}{2}$ and HALF CENT.

3 The same, but $\frac{1}{4}$ and QUARTER CENT.

The last three are the only coins mentioned in this paper which have a milled edge.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. As the Rupee currency prevails in Eastern Africa the coin provided by the Calcutta mine for use there is the Pice or $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna, and the following is its description:

Obv. A balance hanging equal with the Arabic word Adel = justice. Legend—IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA Co 1888.

Rev. Between ring of dots and outer rim, in upper part the legend MOM-BASA 1306, and in lower part a wreath tied. Within the circle an Arabic inscription, with mint-mark CM in monogram.

MINT REPORTS. References to these various issues may be found in the Reports of the Deputy Master of the Mint, London, whose reports are of great value to the student of modern and current coinages; containing, as they do, summaries of the work done by the British mint in London, the mints of Bombay, Calcutta, Melbourne and Sydney; and notices more or less detailed of the issues in American and foreign mints.



THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

Continued from page 96.

CIPIA.

The Cippi were of a plebian family and none of its members rose to great distinction in the Republic. The only member of which we as numismatists can take note, in fact the only one that history mentions, is Marcus Cippius, who was moneyer, then tribune of the plebs, and in B. C. 63 quaester. A little later or in B. C. 57 we find him as a friend of Cicero earnestly engaged in an effort to recall the great orator from banishment, and still later we find Cicero endeavoring to repay the compliment in defending M. Cippius from the charge of corruption. As the great orator failed in getting a favorable verdict for his client, the impression must prevail that he was "guilty as charged in the indictment."

There are several varieties of small bronze coins of this family but only one denarius with slight die varieties. The latter only shall receive attention here.

No. 92 Obv. --The winged head of Minerva to right; the denarial mark at back. In front this inscription *M(arcus) CIP(ius) M(arci) F(ilius)*.

Rev. --Victory standing in a rapid biga to right, in her left hand she holds the reins and in extended right a palm branch. Beneath the horses, a ruder, and in the exergue ROMA.

This is a common coin and was struck B. C. 94.

CLAUDIA.

This was a patrician and also plebian family that sprang from the Sabines. Driven from Regillns, Atta Clausus with his followers came to Rome, where they were received with honor. Clausus took the name of Appius Claudius and was admitted to the patrician order with rank of senator. He afterwards served as consul.

No. 93. Obverse --The naked and beardless head of a man to right. Back of the neck the triquetra. In front MARCELLINVS.

Rev. --A togated and veiled figure bearing a war like trophy, ascending the steps of a temple which is supported by four columns. On each side of the temple, inscriptions MARCELLVS *C(on) S(ul) QVINQ(uies)*.

The head on the obverse of this denarius is undoubtedly that of Marcus Claudius Marcellus. The triquetra is the symbol of Sicily, the conquest of which was made in B. C. 208 by this Marcellus, then in his fifth consulate, as indicated by the inscription on the reverse of the coin.

M. C. Marcellus was one of the great generals of Rome and a cotemporary

of Fabius Maximus and Scipio. He distinguished himself in the second Punic war and at the time of the invasion of Rome by Hannibal. He had also in conflict with the Gauls, slain single handed the Gaulish chief Viridomarus, and on the reverse of this denarius he is seen carrying to the temple to Jupiter Feretrius, the *spolia optima* of this victory, which consisted of the armor defensive and offensive of the chief killed, and hence called *spolia optima*, or the most honorable spoils or trophies, says Virgil (Dryden's translation).

"See great Marcellus! how, untired in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils!
He, when his country (threatened with alarms)
Requies his courage, and his conquering arms,
Shall more than once the Punic bands affright;
Shall kill the Gaulish king in single fight:
Then to the capital in triumph move,
And the third spoils shall grace Feretrian Jove."

After resisting the great Hannibal many years, he finally fell into a trap laid for him by the great Carthaginian general and died gallantly defending himself.

This denarius was struck about B. C. 45 by Claudius Marcellus who was adopted into the family Claudia and took the name Marcellinus. The coin is common but valuable on account of its historical associations and significance.

No. 94. Obv. The head of Flora, adorned with flowers, ornamented with ear rings, and shoulders draped, to right. Behind, an opening lily. (C^{aius}) CLODIVS C^(aii) F^(ilius).

Reverse A female veiled and robed seated facing the left: in extended right hand a simpulum. VESTALIS. The obverse no doubt refers to the Floralia, the splendid celebration of the feasts in honor of this goddess (Flora) by C. Claudius Centho in B. C. 240. In regards to the significance of the reverse there is doubt. It may refer to the Vistal Quinta Claudia (B. C. 212) the niece of blind Appius, who when a ship laden with sacred things lay stranded in the Tiber, called upon the goddess Flora to vindicate her innocence of charges that had been preferred against her, upon which at her instance the vessel with the things sacred to Cybele, which had resisted the combined efforts of over a thousand men to land, was drawn safely to shore by her sacred girdles. Again it may have reference to the Vestal Virgin Claudia, B. C. 143, the daughter of Appius Claudius Pulcher, Consul, who defended her father from the assaults of the mob by placing herself before his chariot. The denarius was struck in B. C. 43 by Caius Claudius, a follower of Brutus in Macedonia. It is found in both silver and gold, the former rare, and the latter metal exceedingly rare.

No. 95. Obv. A head with noble and refined features, laureated to right, ringlets down upon the shoulders. Behind the neck a lyre.

Rev. -- Diana Lucifera standing; over her shoulders; a bow and quiver and a long lighted torch in each hand. P^(ublius) CLODIVS M^(arci) F^(ilius).

The head on the obverse is usually ascribed to Apollo. If so, why the ringlets and adornment of the hair and ear rings, and the undoubted feminine



The Coins of Republican Rome. Plate IX.

features? If, however, it is intended for Apollo, the whole has undoubted reference to the Apollinarian games which were so greatly celebrated at Rome in B. C. 39 in occasion of the victories over the Parthians by Ventidius. P. Clodius being monetar triumvir the following year (B. C. 38) took occasion to render the event more enduring by stamping it in metal.

No. 96 Obv.--The radiated head of Phoebus observing the right. Behind a "trancheon" of command.

Rev.--The moon in crescent and five stars. Inscription P(ublius) CLODIVS M(arci) F(ilius).

This coin may have reference to the Apollinarian games already alluded to or it may have some astronomical significance. Struck between B. C. 43-38.

No. 97 Obv.--The wing helmeted head of Rome to right.

Reverse--Victoria Alata in three horse chariot to right, both hands hold ing the reins. Inscription beneath AP(pius) CL(audius) T(itus) MAL(lius) Q(uintus) VR(binus).

This denarius was struck in remembrance of the three moneyers whose initials are on the coin, and who served in the sixth century of Rome. The triangle with its three sides on the obverse is supposed to represent the three triumvirs, and the circle in the center, a coin.

No. 98 Obv.--The head of Roma Nicephora wing helmeted and adorned with necklace and ear rings to right.

Rev. - Victory in a rapid biga to right. In exergue, C(aius) PVLCHER.

This denarius was struck in B. C. 106 by C. Claudius Pulcher.

No. 99 Obv.--The tired and bearded head of an elderly man to right, an uncus (hook) extends back over the shoulder, NERI(us) Q(uaester) VRB(anus), monogrammed.

Rev. - A leginary eagle between two military standards, on one the letter H(usati), the other P(incipes). Inscription: C(aius) MARC(ellus), L(ucius) LENT(ulus), CO(n) S(ules).

This coin was struck by the quaester of the city Neri under the consuls Caius Marcellus and Lucius Lentulus, in B. C. 49, to whom he was an adherent. They were all driven from the city by Caesar and fled to Sicily where this coin may have been struck.

No. 100 Obv.--Bust of Diana to right, her hair neatly attired and a bow and quiver over left shoulder. In front S(enatus) C(onsulto).

Rev. Victoria Alata in rapid biga to right. In her right hand she holds the reigns and a palm and in her left a laurel crown. TI(berii) CLA VD(ius) TI(berii) F(ilius) AP(pii) N(epes). Under the horses A. CXXIII, or some other Roman numeral. This is a common serrated denarius, B. C. 89.

COPONIA.

This family originally patrician became plebeian. But one silver coin is ascribed to the family.

No. 101 Obv.--The diademmed head of Apollo to right. Beneath the bust a star. Inscription: Q(uintus) SICINIVS III(um) VIR.

Rev.--A club standing erect from which is suspended the spoils of the Nemean lion, a bow occupies the right field and in the left field, the latter por-

tion of the following inscription: C(aius) COPONIVS, PR(aeter) S(enatus) C(onsulto).

This Caius Coponicus, formerly a member of the senate, but then praeter, had espoused the cause of Pompey on the breaking out of the civil war in B. C. 49, and later followed that chief, when prescribed by the great triumvirate, into Greece. It is while in this country this denarius was struck, this judging from its general design and fabric, though from the inscription S. C. one might infer that it might have been struck in Rome.

"It is certain" says Borghesi, "that the monetal triumvirs of 715 (B. C. 49) although exiles caused coins to be minted and those denarii were in all probability coined in some city recommended to the protection of the praeter C. Coponicus."

Cavedoni adds, "we learn from Cicero that C. Coponicus commanded a fleet at Rhodes. And considering that the very singular type of one of his denarii the club or upright post from the top of which is suspended the lions skin, appears to have been taken from one of the coins of Alinda in Caria (or some other city in that neighborhood) it seems evident that the triumvir C. Sicinius struck part, at least, of his monies at or near Alinda or some other town near the Carian coast, opposite to the island of Rhodes, then under the government of the praeter Coponicus".

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE COINAGE OF ROME.

[G. F. HILL, M. A.]

(Continued from page 100.)

We may now pass to the consideration of the types which occur in the coinage of which we have sketched the history, and of its artistic value. The latter is, at most periods, comparatively small, for the Romans were not an artistic people. Indeed, the hard matter-of-fact way of looking at life which was characteristic of this race, made it at the same time especially fitted to attain the dominion of the world, and unfitted to entertain the artistic ideas of the Greeks. In one form of art they did attain a very high degree of excellence—and that is portraiture. But this is precisely the branch of arts into which the ideal element least enters. Even so, it was long before the Romans found, so to speak, their artistic vocation. The types of the early coins are such as we might expect from our study of the Greek series:

animal-types, such as the ox (possibly a reminiscence of the old medium of exchange), or the elephant (an allusion to the animals employed by the Greek king Pyrrhus, in his war against the Romans in the early years of the third century); or, again, types of a religious significance, such as the eagle standing on a thunderbolt (both attributes of Jupiter). It is not certain which of these early pieces are to be given to Rome and which to other cities of Italy, except in the cases where the word ROMANORUM actually occurs on the coin. The *aes grave* series presents us with a somewhat uninteresting set of types. The type of the reverses of all the denominations is uniformly the prow of a vessel of the kind used in the fourth century -- a proof, if needed, that these coins did not come in before that time. The various denominations are distinguished, in the first place, by marks of value (sometimes on both sides) we have already described, and in the second by the type of the obverse. The *as* bears always the double head of the god Janus; the *semiss* the laureate head of Jupiter, the *triens* that of Minerva wearing the helmet, the *quadrans* that of Hercules in the lion's skin, the *sextans* that of Mercury in his winged hat, and the *uncia* that of Minerva or Roma herself. These coins are of a style which belongs not to the primitive artist, but rather to a people who care little for the artistic value of the things they handle. The Republican Roman, in fact, cared no more for the beauty of his coins than does the modern Englishman.

The first gold and silver coinage struck, as we have seen, for use outside of Rome, bears like some of the *aes signatum*, the name of the Roman people. As a rule the types are not of sufficient interest to detain us, since we have seen better things of the same kind done by the Greeks.

After the reduction of the *as* the copper as well as the silver, now actually issued in Rome, bore the name of the city. The most frequent types of the reverse (the obverse bearing the head of Rome) on this early silver is the heavenly twins, Castor and Pollux, whose appearance at the battle of Lake Regillus was one of the most popular of Roman legends. The heroes are represented on horseback charging the enemy; they wear conical caps, and above the head of each is a star.

The second and first centuries before Christ form the last period of republican coinage. The characteristic of this time is the appearance on the coins of the names (at first in abbreviated form and then gradually at greater length) of the officials charged with the issue of money. These names (which however cease about 36 B. C.) enable us to ascertain with comparative exactitude the dates at which individual pieces were issued. The types, at first uniform, first began to be varied in 100 B. C., and from this time they have a personal significance; that is to say, they relate to events which the ancestors of the moneyers, less frequently the moneyers themselves, took, or were supposed to have taken, a part. Thus a denarius struck between 134 and 114 B. C. by Marcus Caecilius Metellus, shows on the reverse a Macedonian shield, with an elephant's head in the centre, the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath. This is, in the first place, an allusion to victories won by Lucius Caecilius Metellus in Sicily in 250 B. C. Elephants were a formidable feature of the

of the army of the Carthaginian Hasdrubal, whom Metellus defeated at Panormos (Palermo), and the captured animals figure on the coins of his descendants as they had figured in his own triumphal procession. The shield, on the other hand, must refer to the victories won by another Caccilius Metellus in Macedonia from 148-146 B. C. These "family" denarii were imitated by the Italian generals who headed the revolt against Rome, known as the Social War of 91-88. An obverse of a coin of this period bears a head resembling that of Roma but with the legend ITALIA. On the reverse of another coin are a bull trampling on the Roman she-wolf, and the name of the general Gaius Papius (in the local alphabet). The later denarii of this period bear the name not only of the moneyer but of his superior officer. Thus a coin probably struck in Macedonia under Brutus, the murderer of Caesar, bears on the obverse the name of his subordinate, Lucius Sextus, and the head of Liberty, on the reverse the name of Brutus himself and sacrificial instruments. The improved style of this period is partly due to the fact that many of the pieces were struck in Greece and the die engraved, in all probability, by Greek artists. Rome could no longer resist the influence of Greek art, and with the commencement of the Empire there was a great influx of Greek workmen into Rome. Now begins a splendid series of coins with unsurpassable portraits of the rulers of the world. For about two hundred and fifty years the art of portraiture maintains a high level, rising perhaps highest in the time of Hadrian and his immediate successors. The reverse types are also of great interest, one gives a view of the Coliseum, another a view of the Judaean seated under a palm and guarded by a Roman soldier (referring to the subjugation of the Jews by Titus). The increased diameter of the copper and brass coinage introduced by Augustus provided room for an art which is almost medallionic. What are called Roman medallions were pieces of an even larger size, struck in all three metals, and probably serving for memorials and not currency.

Augustus had abolished the Board of Moneyers in B. C. 3. The right of coinage in gold and silver now resided in the emperor, whose portrait and title appeared on the obverse of the coins. The details given in the titles often enable us to date a coin more or less accurately. Thus a coin of Trajan (COS. V. was struck, not before the fifth consulship (A. D. 103) but before A. D. 112, when he was consul for the sixth time. After the third century, however, the titles cease to be given in full. As regards the bronze coinage of the second or provincial class, it is to be noted that the cities struck large numbers of coins without the head of the emperor, but with some ideal type, most frequently the head of the Roman senate, of their own town council, or of the "people." The reverses of the coins were occupied by a great variety of designs, allegorical, mythological, historical, architectural, or merely ornamental. The interpretation of these designs in the cases of the Greek provincial coins is most important as illustrating the life of the time. A vast mass of information of historical importance, relating to the religion, politics, and external aspect of the Greek cities, is being gradually gathered from this interesting though not very artistic series.

We may notice here four coins. The first was struck at Ephesus, and represents the cultus statue of Diana of the Ephesians in her temple. The idol is mummy shaped up to the breast, and wears on her head a tall headdress, from which falls a veil. Her arms stick out sideways from the elbows, and from the hands hang fillets. The lower parts of the columns of the temple were decorated with sculpture in relief, traces of which may be perceived. In the gable we also see a representation of the pedemental sculptures of the temple. Another was struck at Cnidus in Caria, a town adorned by a famous statue by Praxiteles of Aphrodite going down into the bath. The work of coin is very poor, but it is valuable in connection with the known Roman copies of the statue in Rome and Munich, as giving the pose of the lost original. The third was struck at Elis and represents the famous statue of Zeus at Olympia, by Phidias. He is seated on his throne, bearing on his right hand a statue of Victory, and holding his scepter in his left. The fourth struck at Samos shows us the goddess Hera, in a guise not quite so hieratic as the Ephesian Diana, but still formal. Beside her stands the goddess Nemesis. These coins, though we cannot here discuss their types in greater detail suffice to show the interest attaching to the class.

After the second century all pretense to artistic merit on the part of Roman coins vanishes. We have space here for mention of but three coins of the later period: One of Allectus, the usurper who reigned in Britain from 293 to 296 A. D. (reverse, figure of Peace, carrying flower and sceptre); one of Constantine the Great (reverse, Victory carrying a trophy and palm branch, in the field the Christian monogram); and a *triens* ($\frac{1}{4}$ solidus) of Romulus Augustus, the last emperor of Rome (475-6 A. D.). This last coin bears the simple cross, but the solidus of Constantine shows the Christian monogram in combination with the distinctly pagan type of Victory, illustrating the fact that the transition from paganism was not a complete and sudden change, but a gradual grafting of the new ideas on the old stock.

[THE END.]

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "MEDAL."

Translated from the French.

[A. G. HEATON.]

The English word "medal" comes from the French "medaille" a term absolutely unknown to antiquity and borrowed in the sixteenth century from

the Italian "medaglia." This latter expression was originally only a synonym of the "obole" or "demi-denier," a coin worth but the twenty-fourth part of a sou (or of a cent), and was equivalent of the low Latin word "medallia" of which the French "maille" was, in its turn, a contraction conforming to the formative laws of that language.

The Italian "medagle" having fallen into desuetude, the name was thenceforth given only to the old pieces that had an interest from curiosity. The word has this sense in Italian writings of the fifteenth century and, at the same epoch, Philippe de Commines first employs it in French in speaking of the numismatic collections of Pierre de Medicis. The "medaglia" or "medaille" thus came to signify a piece outside of circulation and valuable only from considerations of art or curious interest. The word was therefore speedily used to distinguish from money pieces that were made by the same processes but were intended to commemorate some event or honor some person. The low Latin word "medallia" is traced by M. Littré to "metallum" which, however, does not bear upon the composition of the smallest silver piece of the middle ages. Du Cange has established that "medallia," which is not found before Carolingian times, is derived from the deniers and the oboles of silver struck at Melle in Poitou under the successors of Charlemagne and bearing, as a designation of their place of emission, the inscription METALLVM or METALLO. These pieces were made in enormous quantities from the rich silver mines of Melle which were operated during several centuries and they constituted the principal circulating medium of western Europe during the first part of the middle ages. So much so that their indicative legend of locality was copied upon coins made elsewhere in order that the public might always see the word to which they were accustomed and that became the name by which this money was known. As to the confusion of the "d" and the "t", M. Lecoq-Dupont has proved that at the Merovingienne epoch, Melle bore the name of Medolus or Medolum instead of Metallum (in Latin, a mine) resulting from a false explanation of the name. The "d" of Medolus remained in popular tradition and reappeared in the equally popular form "medallia", instead of "metallia" to designate the obole of Melle.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

A curious fate befell the new pennies at the mint this year. . . By some extraordinary mistake they were coined without the engraving of that famous

little bit of lighthouse, emblematic of Brittannia ruling the waves. This was thought a bad omen, and the pennies were immediately recalled to be re-coined.

In 1858, C. P. Bateman, then living in Minerva, Ky., cut his initials on a twenty-five cent piece and carried it as a pocket piece for a year or two. He then parted with it. Recently Captain Monroe Bateman, of Columbia, Mo., a brother of Bateman, received the twenty-five cent piece in change from a neighbor.

FACTS ABOUT GOLD.—One result which has followed the prostration of the silver mining industry since the summer of 1893 has been the increase in the product of gold mines, more particularly in the United States. The latest figures show the gold product of Colorado to have been \$20,000,000 last year, compared with \$12,000,000 in 1894, and \$7,000,000 in 1893. The gold product of the United States last year was \$50,000,000 in value, the product of other countries collectively being \$110,000,000, as follows: South African gold fields, \$40,000,000; Australia, \$40,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; and Mexico, \$5,000,000. The annual product of other great producing countries shows a large increase since 1893.

It is said that simply by the removal of the restrictions on hydraulic mining California could be made to produce \$500,000,000 of gold. Other parts of the United States are also rich, while Australia and Russia probably possess a stock equal to our own. But the most surprising, and, so to speak, revolutionary facts that have recently come to light are those concerning the great Witwatersrand mines of South Africa. There gold is found in enormous quantities, and in a cheaply workable form, in a new geological situation—in strata the component parts of which are pieces of quartz held together by a clayey cement.

Following the gold fever of the Pacific coast, the product of gold ore reached its highest point in 1853—\$65,000,000. After that it declined, and in 1867 touched \$50,000,000. Since then, except during the spurt at the discovery of easily mined gold in Colorado, in 1878, the total yearly product of \$50,000,000 was not reached until this year. With the improvement of machinery and methods of working mining properties, the volume of gold brought into the market each year seems now to be on a scale of probably permanent increase. From the discovery of America in 1492 until 1600 the total gold products of the world was 750 tons. From 1600 to 1700 it was 1,600 tons. From 1700 to 1800 it was 3,600 tons. From 1800 to 1890 it was 20,000 tons. One-half of the annual gold product of the United States is mined in the two states of California and Nevada.

The amount of gold in use in all the countries of the world, collectively, amounts to \$3,600,000,000 in value. About one-third of the gold mined is used for coinage purposes. The value of gold coin in the United States is \$600,000,000, against \$800,000,000 in France, \$600,000,000 in Germany and \$550,000,000 in England.—New York Sun.

In London the other day £250 were given for a penny of the reign of Henry III. The penny is of gold, and only three other specimens are in existence.

In the museum of St. Petersburg a bank-note is exhibited which is probably the oldest in the world. It is of the Imperial Bank of China, issued by the Chinese Government, and dates from the year 1399 before Christ.

The Greek Government has drafted a bill providing for the holding of the Olympic games at Athens every four years from 1898. In all parts of Greece a veritable fever of popular enthusiasm has broken out for athletic sports.

WATCH FOR RARE COINS.—"Ever buy premium coins?" asked a conductor on a Washington avenue car of a reporter for the Republic a few days ago. The reporter said that he considered himself in pretty good luck to be able to pay car fare, without indulging in the luxury of coins whose values were increased by their scarcity, and the conductor drew forth a handful of coins from an inner pocket. "I had a pretty good run today," he said in a satisfied tone, "and am about \$2 ahead already. I won't be able to sell them for a few days and thought you might want to take them at a discount."

As the conversation proceeded the conductor informed the reporter that a large number are in the habit of examining each coin received by them during the day, and the results are often quite profitable. All of them are well acquainted with the prize coins extant, and they are often able to add greatly to their spending money by keeping their eyes open during the time they are on duty. The conductor who is responsible for this stated that during the two trips he had made that day he had secured six 5-cent pieces which would bring 25 cents each, and a dime which was worth 50 cents.

"We keep posoed on these coins," he explained, "and we often make a good catch. Only the other day I got hold of a dime that brought me just \$10 even, and several have been equally lucky. We sell all the stuff at a little shop down on Third street, and in one week, not long ago, I made \$19.50. It does not often happen, however, and we think we have done well if we get from \$6 to \$8 per month. The only trouble about the whole matter is that the boys strain their eyes looking for dollars dated 1804. There is only one which is not accounted for, and it is catalogued at \$1,000."—St. Louis Republic.

COUNTING A MILLION.—I wrote to the treasury department in Washington, and I put two questions, which one of the leading authorities answered in the most obliging manner.

Treasury Department, Office of the Treasurer. }
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1893. }

SIR:—You ask me the following questions: (1) How long does it take, under the most advantageous circumstances, for an expert to count 100,000 silver dollars? (2) How long does it take, under the most advantageous circumstances, for an expert to count 100,000 notes?

In reply to the first inquiry, permit me to state that for a continuous count of an expert it will require twenty hours to handle 100,000 standard silver dollars. Under ordinary conditions, and observing the rules and regulations of the office for count as to correctness, and at the same time keeping a careful eye for the detection of counterfeits, 4,500 per hour, or 27,000 per six working hours each day is about the limit capacity of our experts in that line.

To the second inquiry I may say that it will take an expert 16½ hours to count 100,000 new notes, and for a current or ordinary day's work 40,000 notes is about all that can be done. Respectfully yours,

E. H. NEBEKER, Treas. United States.

Take, then, 1,000,000 silver dollars, and set an expert counting it. If he worked night and day over it, lost no time in eating, drinking, or sleeping, he would finish a fairly tough job of counting 1,000,000 silver dollars in precisely eight and one-third days.--Harper's Round Table.

WORTH OF FOREIGN COINS.--The United States Treasury Department has figured out the value in American money of the coins that are monetary units, in all countries that have a fixed currency, as follows:

Argentine, peso.....	\$0 96.5	Siberia, dollar.....	1 00.
Austrian-Hungary, crown.....	20.3	Netherlands, florin.....	40.2
Belgium, franc.....	19.3	Newfoundland, dollar.....	1 01.4
Brazil, milreis.....	54.6	Portugal, milreis.....	1 08.
China, peso.....	91.2	Spain, peseta.....	19.3
Cuba, peso.....	92.6	Sweden and Norway, crown...	26.8
Denmark, crown.....	26.8	Switzerland, franc.....	19.3
Egypt, pound of 100 piasters...	4 94.3	Turkey, piaster.....	04.4
Finland, mark.....	19.3	Venezuela, bolivar.....	04.4
France, franc.....	19.3	India, rupee, silver.....	23.33
Germany, mark.....	23.8	Japan, yen, silver.....	52.9
Great Britain, pound.....	4 86.64	Mexico, dollar, silver.....	53.3
Greece, drachma.....	19.3	Persia, kran.....	09.
Haiti, gourde.....	96.5	Peru, sol.....	49.1
Italy, lira.....	19.3	Russia, rouble.....	39.3
		Tripoli, mahbub.....	44.3

-- New York Morning Journal.

CAMPAIGN EMBLEMS AGAIN.

The medal fiend is abroad in the land. Perhaps the poster craze has something to do with this, for the ingenuity of the engraver and artist is being applied in every possible field; ideas are flying thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, and the presidential campaign is creating opportunities which promise some good to the artistic sense of the American public, any amount of ingenious chaff, whole volumes of abnormal art work and stacks upon stacks of outrageously distorted lines.

It was not always thus.

The medals of previous campaigns attest to the sober, clear-headed, dignified taste of the past generations, and while McKinley is now being given to us in Napoleonic gyrations, and Whitney, Morrison, Altgeld, Bland, Campbell and Boies in every possible phase suggested by their facial lines, we look back with an inward satisfaction to the olden times when a medal was a classic and the best were equal to the greatest work of Greek and Roman days.

The United States is peculiar in this one regard. It does not burden the public with its presidential faces on the coinage of the land. Imagine President Cleveland on the face of a silver dollar, or, if fate had made him an executive, think of Peffer adorning the side of a gold eagle! No, we are wise in this regard. In fact the old 1c piece bearing the likeness of Washington, is the only coin that bears the face of a president.

In the collection of the American Numismatic Society one can almost read the campaign history of the country on its medals. The first of note is that struck off in honor of John Quincy Adams in 1824, and its mutilated condition gives evidence that it had a warm time of it in the campaign against Old Hickory four years later. In fact, the military career of Gen. Jackson gave abundant opportunity to the patriotic designer, and most of the medals attest to the heroism of Old Hickory at New Orleans, and in his Indian campaigns. As a matter of fact, there is not a single medal struck in honor of Andrew Jackson during his first campaign that in any way connects him with a domestic policy of a peaceful nature.

In the collection are not alone the larger Jackson campaign medals, but a mass of business medals. For instance, one well-known medal which has profiles of Jackson and Washington bears the inscriptions: "The Savior and the Preserver of Our Country." "They Are Our Oysters." Then follows the name of the particular brand of bivalves in question and the medal served a double purpose. The clothier, the hardware merchant and the patent medicine vender reveled in Jackson medals.

But an internal policy developed during that first stirring administration. Jackson had met the South Carolina Nullifiers and "they were his." Then, too, he had opposed, with the bitterness characteristic of the man, the re-chartering of the United States Bank. So the story of these two domestic battles are told in the most terse and pungent of phrases in the medal history of that second campaign. "The Union must and shall be preserved." "The bank must perish." These and similar sentiments encircled the bust of the President.

The next campaign, that of 1836, gave ample occasion for medals. Those struck off in honor of Van Buren repeated most of the phrases used in the previous Jackson campaign, for the great New Yorker typified in domestic policy all that Old Hickory had stood for. His most interesting opponent, though in the Electoral college he only received fourteen votes, was Daniel Webster, and some of the medals struck off in his honor are rather doubtful in their references to the great orator. One of them bears a profile of Daniel Webster on one side and on the other "Old Mother Goose on a Broomstick," with the inscription, "We All Have Our Hobbies." Perhaps, as the old wo-

man on a broomstick is supposed to have brushed the cobwebs out of the sky, Webster was expected to do a like service amid the financial vagaries of that time.

Then came the Harrison campaign of 1849, with Clay sulking like an Achilles in his tent, boiling and raging over the alleged treason of Tyler. The medals fairly rained down upon the people and their influence was as great as in the first Jackson campaign. Harrison had lived in a log cabin, where he drank nothing but hard cider. This taunt of the democracy was made the campaign cry of the Whigs and the cider barrel and log cabin adorn one side of every medal struck off in honor of the grandfather of our only living ex-president. On the other side is the profile of Gen. Harrison, almost invariably with a reference to Tippecanoe. Some humorous medals were struck off by the Whigs, showing Van Buren on a steamship of the "Loco Foco" line bound for Salt River.

In this and the next campaign anti-slavery sentiments begin to appear on the medals. The Liberty party had named James G. Birney for President in 1840 and 1844, and while his features do not adorn the medals of his party, they give an excellent idea of the bitterness of the abolition sentiment of that early day. The relief, showing the chained female slave crying out, "Am I not a woman and a sister?" are classic in their workmanship.

The men who worshipped the sage of Ashland had plenty of occasion to honor their hero in the campaign of 1844. In fact, there were probably more Clay medals struck off than in any of the previous campaigns. For the first time in the campaign history of America silver medals made their appearance, and were bought up eagerly by Clay's friends. Clay's face was splendid in profile, and the designers of that day gave to the country a series of classic efforts.

Many of the medals might do for this campaign, for they bear under the profile of Clay the words: "The Champion of Protective Tariff." Others contain the sentiments: "Protection to the Working Classes," "Protection to American Industry," "A Halo Shines as Bright as Day About the head of Henry Clay," "Henry Clay will Carry the Day," "The Millboy of the Slashes, Inaugurated March 4, 1845." This last one was a little premature.

In the Texas campaigns that followed the Lone Star appears on the medals. Polk was boomed as "Young Hickory," and side by side with his profile was that of Dallas, the vice presidential candidate.

The Cass and Taylor medals are also interesting. The typical phrase, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," appears on those struck off in honor of the Mexican war hero.

Those struck off for Scott and Pierce are not of much interest.

Then came the Fremont campaign, and the pro and anti-slavery sentiments were given full vent. "Free men" and "Free Soil" appear on almost all of the Fremont medallions; also other phrases, such as "Constitutional Freedom," "Fremont and Freedom."

With the later medals those struck off for Lincoln, Grant, Tilden, Hayes, Greeley, Garfield, Cleveland and Harrison, the public is more or less familiar, but the day of the medal has passed, and while there will be many struck off this year in honor of all the candidates, they will probably never again assume the importance they had in the earlier campaigns of the republic.

NO GOLD IN CHINA.

[E. R. JEFFERDS.]

Gold, in the form of money, is never seen in China, neither are gold ingots in use in trade, but are used for hoarding only. Hoarded gold is generally found in only two forms. One is in ingots shaped like a boat, about 3.6 inches long, 0.8 inches wide, and weighing 11.575 ounces Troy weight; the other is in the form of gold leaf, measuring about eight inches square and weighing about thirty grammes. The relative value of gold to silver was in the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (A. D. 1375) one to four; under the Emperor Wan Li (1594) of the same dynasty, one to seven; at the end of the Ming Dynasty, (1635) one to ten; under the Emperor Kung-hsi (1662) of the present dynasty, one to twelve; under the Emperor Kien-lung, (1737) one to twenty; in the middle of the reign of Toakwang, (1840) one to eighteen; at the beginning of the reign of Hun-fung, (1850) one to fourteen; in 1885, one to sixteen, to eighteen, and at present one to thirty. Gold not being used in China as money but as a commodity, its only value is for hoarding and for ornamental purposes, thus the people can readily comprehend that gold has advanced nearly one hundred per cent. since 1882. One ounce of silver will buy just as much rice, corn, cotton, silk or other commodity, except gold; as ever it would, but gold is too high for all but the richest people to indulge in. Precisely the same conditions, as far as values are concerned, prevail in the United States, only our people have been bulldozed into the belief that all values, except gold, have gone down, down, down, while the value of gold remains stationary.

Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, in the Decennial Reports of the Custom House, Shanghai, says: "It would be impossible in the space at my disposal to discuss the influences which tell on the movements and value of the precious metals in China even if, writing with only the trade of a single port before me, I am in a position which qualifies me to do so. I can only say that, in the general opinion, a tael of silver buys as much produce now as it did when it had a higher sterling value." This, I believe is a fair general statement. An intelligent native says that as regards prices, a man who has an income of one hundred taels a year can now buy a greater quantity of useful articles than he could with the same money ten years ago.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.



WITH THE EDITOR.

FROSSARD's next sale will be about Oct. 15th.

ERRATA: June NUMISMATIST page 128, 6 and 7th line instead of "to be" read "ere"; page 132, 10th line from bottom, read bolters instead of "halters."

LYMAN H. LOW held an auction sale of coins in the auction rooms of Dan'l R. Kennedy on June 23. The collection was that of Mason Fisher, of Fall River, Mass., and consisted of 567 lots.

PRESIDENT HEATON is rustivating near Skyland, Va, Ed Frossard is at Saratoga Springs. Geo. W. Rode is hustling about Ellwood, Ind. H. E. Deats is sniffing the fragrant air of Minnetonka. W. H. Raylor is at Paria, Penn., and ye poor editor has to stay at home.

THE Messrs. Chapman write "that at the convention in 1895 it was agreed to hold the next convention in latter part of October or November. September is always hot and our house is dismantled now for the summer." Whether this will make any change in date of our next convention ye editor knows not.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "I found among some old state bank bills the other day a nine dollar bill on the Willington (N. C.) bank. As I had never heard of a nine dollar bill it was to me quite a curiosity, and I wondered if the readers of the NUMISMATIST have heard of it or seen it." What have our readers to say about it?

ANOTHER Prince in the House of Numisma has fallen asleep. Major Adam Smith, of Poona, India, died on the 13th of June. Major Smith was No. 147 in the American Numismatic Association, a frequent contributor to the NUMISMATIST and other numismatic journals, and had many friends in this country who will deeply regret his death. We hope to give further particulars later.

IN response to several inquiries we would state the coin cut on our cover does not purport to be a copy of the U. S. half cent of 1796. No half cent of this design was issued that year. Neither is it placed there to represent the cent of that year though it is a reduced copy. It is simply what it is, a head of Liberty with inscription above and date—which was of more importance in our selection—one hundred years ago.

IN the absence of a report from the secretary this month, the editor would offer the following two names for membership in the American Numismatic Association, subject to the usual rules:

W. J. Lowry and W. M. Koch, both of East Palestine, O. Vouchers, the editor and Mr. C. A. Lentz.

THE auction season will be opened the latter part of September by Mr. Low who will sell the collection formed by the late Nathan Belcher (a co-worker with the late Thos. S. Callier) of New London, Conn.; also the collection belonging to Mr. Thos. H. Sheppard, of Pittsburg, Penn. This will be a two day's sale, and catalogues may be had after Sept. 1, by addressing Lyman H. Low, 136 W. 91st St., New York, N. Y.

IN his biography published in our last issue Mr. Parmelee asks us to make the following correction: "My collection was not sold to Mr. Appleton but was catalogued and sold for me by H. P. Smith & Co. at Bangs & Co., Broadway, N. Y. The 1804 dollar was not the Cohen dollar but was bought from the Sanford collection by Edward Cogan for me at \$625 I think, although I have not the catalogue by me to refer to. I owned the Cohen 1804 dollar at one time but it was not so good as mine, as it had been in circulation and was a trifle worn. The story was that it came out of a Richmond, Va., bank."

D. R. B. ASKS, "Why we call the colonies *Francaïsson* piece of 1767 a "Louisiana cent". We can only plead precedent and custom. This coin together with the two earlier ones of 1721-22 are no doubt familiar to all our readers by this time (See *Numismatist* Vol. VI, No. 3, and Vol. IX, No. 4) Dickeson, in his *Numismatic Manual*, would have us believe that these coins were struck by the home government for almost exclusive use in her Louisiana colonies. There is nothing in the coin or its inscription that would indicate that they were intended for Louisiana more than any other French colonial possession. It should be remembered that up to 1732 Louisiana included all that territory between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains and the Gulf of Mexico and the norther most point of the present British possessions, and that consequently whether these coins were used in New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, or the present British provinces, they were all in Louisiana, and Louisiana being the largest colony of France by far and at a period when France was rapidly extending her trade and influence in the new world, there is consequently no doubt but that the great bulk if not quite all of these early coins found use and circulation in this territory and may very properly be called Louisiana cents. Just why the coin of 1767 should be called a Louisiana cent we are at a loss to comprehend, for we know that from 1762 to 1800 Louisiana belonged to Spain. The same influences that induced English spectators to flood her lost American colonies with Mongrel coin may, however, have induced France to circulate her colonial coin in her lost territories.



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1874 " " "	4 00
1876 " " "	4 50
1881-83 " " "	4 00
1885, 92-93 silver proof set	2 60
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1652 Pine Tree shilling, good	4 75
" " " large planchet, v f'r.	5 65
1783 Chalmers shilling, v good	5 00
" " " per	90
1791 Wash. ct., small eagle, v. fine	3 50
" " " large	3 00
Pitt. token, fine, silvered	3 50
Washington double head, fine	1 00
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1793 Washington Ship, fine	1 50
1894 Franklin Press, unc.	1 25

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Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of which he had entire charge for upwards of eight years, begs to
inform his friends and the public that he will continue the business on his own account, at
the address given below, and will give special attention to cataloguing and preparing col-
lections for public auctions, and to the execution of bids for Coin Auction Sales on commis-
sion, and he relies on his long experience and the generous support heretofore given him
by the Numismatic fraternity for a continuance of their patronage in the lines indicated.

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The fact that a great many of these cupola type smelters are now being adopted through the Western mining district, and all giving entire satisfaction, is sufficient recommendation for the sudden demand as an absolute necessity to every prospector, mine owner, millman, sampling works or mining operation.

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WANTS, TO EXCHANGE.

To exchange or for sale:-- All kinds of American and foreign coins, 100 Con-
dor tokens, war tokens, store cards, Jackson cents and foreign tokens. Albert
Hewrer, Cambridge, N. Y.

Wanted:—U. S. gold 3 dollar pieces, 1858 to 1880; 2½ dollar, 1796 to 1830; 5 D.
1795 to 1835; 10 D. 1795 to 1804; Silver dollars 1840 to 1860; half dollars 1795 to
1840; quarters 1796 to 1835; dimes 1796 to 1840, half dimes, 1794 to 1840; U. S.
cents 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809. They must
be in very fine to uncirculated condition. I also want a coin cabinet. J. S.
Noah, sub. sta. 1, East Liverpool, O.

To Exchangej—Dollars of 1860-72-94-95, proof sets of 1894-95, half dollars of
1824-31-33-34-35-36-40-50-82-88-89-(92-93 Columbians), quarter 1835, 20c pieces
1875. Cents of 1794-96-98-1800 to 1819, 1820 to 1855. Fractional currency 50 ct.
Stanton, 25c Washington, 25c Meredith, 10c Liberty, 3c Washington, 5 and 10
first issue. Stamps for exchange, 10c brown, 1882 15c orange, 8 and 30c 1890,
issue 3, 4, 8 and 18c Columbians, and many plate numbers. E. W. Hadelér,
Painesville, O.

Wanted:—Pricelist of the Richard B. Winsor coin sale, Dec. 16-17, 1895.
Will exchange back numbers of The Numismatist or copper coins of Chihua-
hua Mexico, also rare old newspapers to exchange for U. S. cents 1795 lettered
edge, 1798 small date, 1800, 1801, 1822 in v. fine condition. Chas. E. Carman,
Acra, N. Y.

To Exchange:—22 numbers of the Numismatist, as follows: October, No-
vember(2), 1891; January, February, March, April(3), May, December, 1892;
November, 1893; June(2), July(4), August, 1894; February, August, September,
1895. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

How to write on metal and glass indelibly. Both receipts for a fine U. S.
cent or ½ cent prior to 1845. Arthur B. Roberts, Weymouth, Ohio.

One Hall type writer (cost \$40) good as new for \$15 worth of foreign coins,
silver or copper at a fair price, or will sell for \$12 cash. Also 50 sale catalog-
ues for best offers. 100 large U. S. cents for good foreign specimens, or will
sell for \$3, some worth 25 to 50 cents each. All letters answered. E. S. Ward
310 Huron St., Toledo, O.

Wanted:—War tokens, store cards. and U. S. copper cents and half cents.
Name lowest cash price for same. Charles S. Phillips, 803 Franklin St., Wil-
mington, Del.

I have a lot of old U. S. and foreign coins to exchange for law books. Write
me what you have. All letters answered. J. A. Buchanan, North Yamhill,
Oregon.

F. W. WILLIS & SON, PRINTERS, WATERLOO, MD.

THE NUMISMATIST

August, 1896.

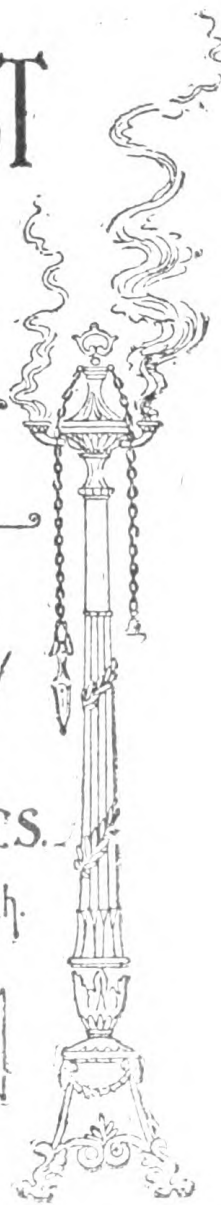
An Illustrated Monthly
devoted to the
Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. IX.



No. 8.



The Numismatist,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR COIN COLLECTORS,
AND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF

The American Numismatic Assn.

One Dollar a Year.

Editorial and Publication Office, Monroe, Mich.

Entered at Monroe, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THE NUMISMATIST is the only illustrated Monthly Journal devoted to coins and their collecting published on the American continent.

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II. It circulates with a class who have "money to burn," and is on file in some of our largest libraries and reading-rooms of the country.

III. As it is valued, so it is preserved and bound (usually advertisements and all), and thus becomes not only of temporary but of permanent value as an advertising medium.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. IX.

MONROE, MICH., AUGUST, 1896.

NO. 8.

THE COINAGE OF CHINA.

[J. A. BRUDIN.]

Continued from page 121.

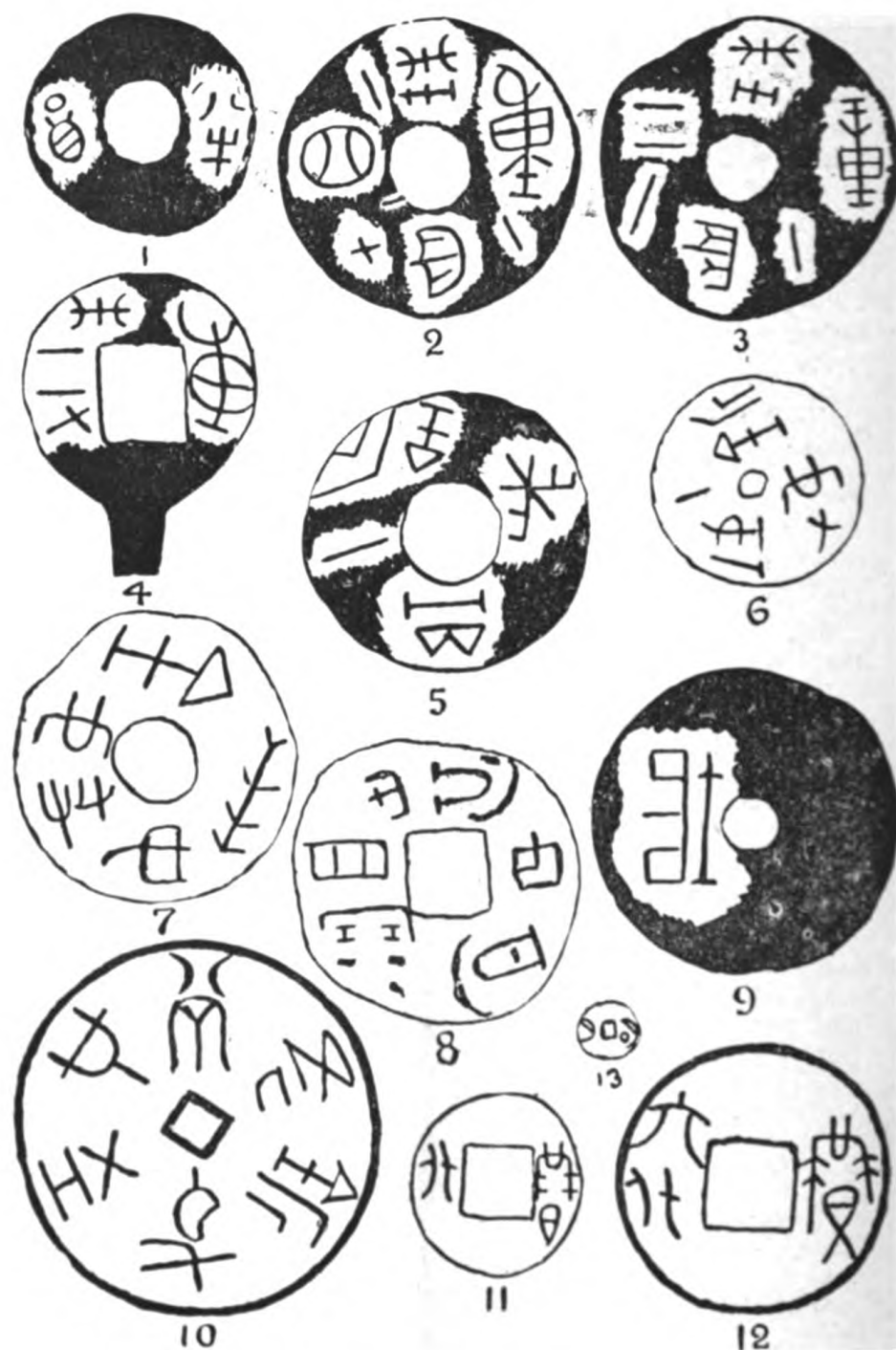
Should we count the Hwan or ring money, (previous to A. D. 947 one Hwan equalled six Liangs) which was a flat and perforated disc, forty-five millimeters in diameter, used or regulated for the central kingdom of Tchou, in B. C. 1091 by Kiang Tai Kung, and which was in circulation in B. C. 950, according to Shu King, and remained so to the end of Tchou, then the round money of China covers a period of more than twenty-eight centuries.

From the Tchou dynasty to 621 A. D. these ancient coins are inscribed with value by weight. The more modern are inscribed with the nien hao or title of reign and two additional characters for "current money."

With the exception of some of the coins of the Tchou dynasty with round holes in the centre, all the others have the square hole. The coins have been made in bronze, brass and iron. For the oldest coins the proportion in metal was eighty-five per cent of copper to fifteen of tin. During the Sung dynasty it was six of copper to three of lead and tin. Later up to 1722 the relative proportion was fifty per cent of copper to forty-one and a half of zinc, six and a half of lead and two of tin, and after that date equal parts of copper and brass.)

ROUND MONEY OF THE TCHOU DYNASTY.

The round money of the Tchou dynasty may be according to the way the characters are placed, divided into two classes: 1st, those on which every character of the legend has its proper place or position, i. e., turn the coin until the first character has its right place, the next is below or on the coin to



The Coinage of China. (Brudin). Plate V.

left. Suppose that portion of the knife money (No. 9, plate 3) which contains the legend was bent to a flat ring, thus forming a ring money, the characters thereon would be arranged the same way; 2d, those that have the characters on *different* sides of the hole.

I. CHARACTERS TO RIGHT.

ABOUT 500 B. C.

Pan hwan. Half a round. Plate V, No. 1. This is practically one half of the old uninscribed Hwan (Ring money.)

650-336 B. C.

Tchung yh liang shih sze tchu. Weight: 1 liang, 14 tchu (38 Tchus). Plate V, No. 2. Sizes 14 to 35 m. Weight, 171 grains.

Tchung yh liang shih erh tchu. Weight, 1 liang, 12 tchu (36 tchus). Plate V, No. 3.

300 B. C.

Tchung shih erh tchu. Weight, 12 tchu. Plate V, No. 4.

400 B. C.

Yuen. (On the frontier of Tchou and Tchao.) Sizes 43 to 35 m. Weights, 152 to 103 grs. (No. 5.*)

Tchang yuen yh kin. One kin of Tchang tze (Tchao) and Yuen. Weight, 108 grains. Plate 5, No. 5.

Kung (N. E. Honan.) Table No. 7*. Issued coins in connection An Yh, Tun lin and Yuen.

Kung Yuen Kin. One kin of Kung and Yuen.

ROUND HOLE.

Kung Tun tcheh kin. Red metal of Kung and Tun lin (in Tsin, S. E. Shansi.) No. 8*.

Kung An yh kin. One kin of Kung and An yh, (became in 561 B. C. the residence of the Wei clan). Weight, 40 grs.

Liang kin sze tchu, Metal of Liang (Shan tchang) 4 tchu and *Liang kin yh tchu,* Metal of Liang, one tchu, on the centre of plate money, for which see further on.

Same legends on round money with a square hole and different reading order (unidentified.)

II. CHARACTERS TO LEFT.

400 B. C.

Kung Tun tcheh kin. Red metal of Kung and Tun lin. Weight, 141 grs. Plate V, No. 7.

Kung. Plate V, No. 9. Obverse of the preceeding.

Sze pao y tien y yang. Plate V, No. 8. An unidentified coin with square hole.

III. CHARACTERS ON TOP.

B. C. 300.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l
1	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	壹	
2	=		=	=		=	=	=	=	貳	
3	≡		≡	≡		≡	≡	≡	≡	參	
4	⦶	⊕	⊕	⊕		≡	≡	四	四	肆	⦶
5	⦶		X	⦶		≡	⦶	⦶	五	伍	⦶
6	⦶		∨	⦶	⊥	⦶	⦶	六	六	陸	⊥
7	⦶	⦶	↑	⦶	⊥		⦶	⦶	七	柒	⊥
8	⦶	⦶	⦶	⦶	⊥		⦶		八	捌	⊥
9	⦶	⦶	⦶	⦶	⊥	九	⦶		九	玖	⊥
10	+	+	+	+	+	。	+		十	拾	+
100							百		百	佰	百
1000	f	f	7	7		夕	千		千	仟	千
10-000	h	h	h	万		中		萬	万	萬	万
100-000										億	
1-000-000									兆		
m)	第			n)	兩			o)	〇		
p)	半										

Chinese Numerals. Plate VI.

Shang erh (*erh* over *sze*) *kiu kin yu*. Doubtful, only known from a mould for casting. Plate V, No. 10.

IV. CHARACTERS AND READING ORDER.

(From Right to Left.)

B. C. 367-355.

Si Tchou (Western dukedom of Tchou.) Table, No. 3*.

Tung Tchou (Eastern dukedom of Tchou.) Table, No. 4*.

B. C. 523.

Pao hwa. (These were probably the first round money with square holes.) Table, No. 1*, and Plate V. No. 11. Hwa was the new unit that King, the king of Tchou, tried to introduce, but it proved a failure, the people not accepting it. Sizes 24 to 18 m. Weight 88 grs.

B. C. 400-350.

Pao sze hwa. (One liang.) Table, No. 2*, Weight 110 to 88 grs.

Pao luh hwa. (One liang and a half.) Plate V, No. 12. Weight 155 to 110 grs. These two coins, in all probability, were issued in the state of Kin.

B. C. 300-175.

Ming Tao. (Knife of Ming City.) A very minute specimen is in the collection of Mr. W. C. Eaton. Plate V, No. 13.

Yk Tao. (One knife.)

For metallic cowries, plate money, and other kinds of money of the Tchou Dynasty, more will be said later on.

Numerals (for series and part of the value,) Cycles (for series) and Weights appear on the Chinese coins from the earliest time down to the present, and also on the coins of the neighboring nations, viz: Annam, Siam, Japan and Korea, consequently the following tables, VI, VII and VIII with the old and new characters will be found valuable for reference.

NUMERALS.

(a-d) These characters are represented on the "spade" "knife" and round money of the Tchou Dynasty.

(e-f) These characters were in common use during the centuries just previous to the Christian era.

(g) Wang Mang's numerals as they appear on his Pu money.

(h) These characters were in use during the first centuries, A. D.

(i) Common modern numerals as they first appear on the coins of the Shun Hi period. A. D. 1174-1189.

(k) The same as i in a more complicated form.

(l) The Merchants' or Commercial Numerals. Very interesting survivals of the old ones as clearly seen by the table.

(m) is Ti, which prefixed to the numerals transforms them into ordinals as

*These numbers refer to plate on page 184 of the NUMISMATIST for 1894.

可

CHINESE CYCLES

可

ANCIENT MODEL												MODERN MODEL											
S_O U N D S												S_O U N D S											
N U N B F U												N U N B F U											
TCHOU												TCHOU											
MAO												MAO											
SZE												SZE											
WEI												WEI											
YU												YU											
HAI												HAI											
II												II											
IV												IV											
VI												VI											
VIII												VIII											
X												X											
XII												XII											
丑												丑											
卯												卯											
巳												巳											
未												未											
酉												酉											
亥												亥											
10												10											
8												8											
6												6											
4												4											
2												2											
9												9											
7												7											
5												5											
3												3											
1												1											
KIAH												KIAH											
Y												Y											
甲												甲											
子												子											
寅												寅											
辰												辰											
牛												牛											
申												申											
戌												戌											
I												I											
III												III											
V												V											
VII												VII											
IX												IX											
XI												XI											
TZE												TZE											
YN												YN											
SHEN												SHEN											
WU												WU											
SHIN												SHIN											
SUN												SUN											

Chinese Cycles. Plate VII.

exhibited on two series of coins of the two last centuries B. C., and on one of Wang Mang's "pu" money.

(*n*) is Liang, meaning a double or a pair.

(*o*) is zero, used on the small knife money and with the Commercial Numerals.

(*p*) is Pan which equals one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$), and used on the ancient round coin.

As a general rule when a number stands before TEN or its multiples it means to multiply, if after them to add.

The writing or reading order is either from the the top down or from right to left. The Commercial Numerals are an exception as they are mostly written from left to right.

Example of writing order on ancient coins:

12 is written $\frac{x}{=}$ or $=x$ or $\frac{I}{=}$

15 is written $\frac{I}{x}$

20 is written $x=$ or $\frac{=}{x}$ or in one sign as $=|$ (or U, with a horizontal line passing through it). This last is also practiced today. (See *New York Chinese News* of present year.

21 is written $\frac{II}{x}$

35 is written $\frac{III}{x}$

50 is written $\frac{x}{o}$

CHINESE CYCLES.

The three cycles illustrated on Plate VII are made up in two halves according to the numbers of Heaven (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) and the numbers of earth (2, 4, 6, 8, 10.)

The upper portion marked with Arabic numbers is the DENARY cycle called Shi Kan; the ten stems or Tien Kan, the celestial stems.

The two portions to right and left marked with Roman numerals is the Duodenary, or cycle of 12, called Tchi; the Branches or Ti Tchi; the Terrestrial Branches.

The middle portion is the Sexagenary cycle, or cycle of 60 and is called Kia Tze from the first of each of the two preceding cycles. This cycle has no application to the years before 104 B. C. Any number of this cycle is composed of two signs; the first one is from the cycle of 10 and the second from the cycle of 12.

The Chinese also have another Duodenary cycle called Sang Siao.

The Chinese Zodiac is composed of the following twelve animals: viz, rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, sheep, monkey, cock, dog and pig. With this cycle which corresponds with the ordinary Duodenary cycle more will be said later in this paper.

CHINESE WEIGHTS.

The weight and size of Chinese coins are of the utmost importance, as they

	𠔁	𠔁 ^{ok}	員	斤	分	兩	鎰	化	銖		
	𠔁	𠔁 ^{ok}	員	斤	分	兩	鎰	化	銖		
銖	銖	金 ^{ok} 斤	員	斤	分	兩	鎰	化	銖		
HWAN	LÜEH	KIN	YUEN	KIN	FUN	LIANG	TCHE	HWA	TCHU	GRAINS	
1	2	4	10	40	90	80	160	320	1920	7800	505.4
	1	2	5	20		40	80	160	960	3900	252.7
		1		10		20	40	80	480	1950	126.3
			1	4	9	8	16	32	192	780	50.5
				1		2	4	8	48	195	12.63
					1					86.6	5.6
						1	2	4	24	97.5	6.31
							1	2	12	48.75	3.16
								1	6	24.37	1.58
									1	4.06	0.26

Ancient Chinese Weights. Plate VIII.

frequently aid the collector in identifying his specimens and at the same time to detect imitations.

There is of course considerable irregularity in the size and weight of the same coins, especially during the long reigns where they were often issued and reissued in great numbers; this is no doubt due to two causes, alterations made purposely and alterations due to careless workmanship. The weight of the coins are usually somewhat lighter than inscribed on them. The Liang during the Tchou dynasty equalled 97.5 grains.

The dynasties Tsin and Han used the double standard, or one Liang equalled 195 grains. The Liang of the Tang dynasty was three times heavier than the older ones or equal to 585 grains. The modern Liang equals 579.84 grains.

According to the Commercial Treaties between China on the one hand and England, United States, France, Sweden and Norway on the other hand; 1600 Liangs are equal to 133½ pounds or one Liang equal to 583½ grains.

The average weight of the 5 Tchu pieces are 40 grains.

Tang dynasty. Kai Yuen of 621.

(Small money.)

10 pieces equal one Liang.

1 piece equals 1-10 of one Liang, or one Tsien.

Sung Dynasty.

(Small money.)

10 pieces had a weight of 0.8 Liang.

1 piece equalled 8 Fun.

Ta Tsing Dynasty.

(Small money.)

One piece equals 1.2, one Tsien and two Fun.

The modern struck brass of Kuang Tung (Canton) weighs 40 grains.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OUR COINAGE.

The gold eagle weighs 270 grains.

The \$5 gold piece weighs 135 grains.

The trade dollar weighs 420 grains.

The \$20 gold piece weighs 516 grains.

The 10-cent piece weighs 41.6 grains.

The 20-cent piece weighed 77.16 grains.

The bronze cent piece weighs 48 grains.

The gold dollar coin weighs 25.8 grains.

The cent nickel piece weighs 48 grains.

The half-cent copper weighed 132 grains.

The silver 5-cent piece weighs 20.8 grains.

The 2-cent bronze piece weighed 96 grains.

The 5-cent nickel piece weighs 77.16 grains.

The 3-cent silver piece weighed 12.375 grains.

The "dollar of our daddies" weighs 416 grains.

The common quarter of silver weighs 104 grains.

The fineness of our gold coins is about 90 per cent.

The old fashioned copper cent weighed 264 grains.

The quarter eagle, or \$2.50 gold piece, weighs 67½ grains.

The 3-cent nickel piece, now discontinued, weighed 30 grains.

The standard dollar weighs 412½ grains, the half dollar 208 grains.

The nickel 5-cent piece is exactly three quarters of an inch in diameter.

The silver half dollar was authorized April 2, 1792, and coinage was begun in 1794.

The 2c bronze piece is composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc.

The 1c bronze piece is composed of 95 per cent. of copper and 5 per cent. of tin and zinc.

The 10c silver piece was authorized by congress in 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1796.

The first regular silver coinage to be passed out in the order of business was in October, 1792.

The nickel cent was authorized Feb. 21, 1857, and its coinage was begun the same year.

The \$5 gold piece was first coined in 1795, by virtue of an act of congress passed April 2, 1792.

The quarter eagle or \$2.50 in gold, was authorized April 2, 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1794.

The silver quarter was authorized by act of congress April 2, 1792, and coinage was begun in 1796.

The bronze cent was issued in accordance with a law passed in 1857, and its coinage was begun in 1864.

The \$20 gold piece was authorized by act of congress March 3, 1849, and its coinage was begun in 1850.

The \$10 gold piece was authorized by act of congress April 2, 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1794.

The cent takes its name from the latin word *centum* (a hundredth), this coin being a hundredth of a dollar.

The first purchase of copper to be used in the United States coinage was in 1792, September 11th, 6 pounds.

A copper half cent is among the numerous coins authorized by Congress, the law to this effect being passed in 1792 and coinage begun the following year.

Charles II, soon after his accession to the throne, in 1660, had dollars of 412 grains coined for use in Scotland.

The "dollar of our daddies" was authorized by act of Congress April 2, 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1794.

The dollar gold piece was authorized by act of Congress March 3, 1849, and its coinage was begun in the same year.

The diameter of the silver dollar is exactly an inch and one-half, and its thickness eighty-thousandths of an inch.

In 1786 Congress provided for the issuing of four coins: A \$10 gold piece, a dollar of silver, a 10c piece and a copper cent.

Jefferson is said to have been the first American statesman to suggest the dollar as the financial unit of our currency.

The standard dollar was authorized by act of Congress, February 28, 1878, and coinage was begun in the same year.

The common nickel (5c piece) was authorized by act of Congress, May 16, 1866, and its coinage was begun the same year.

The old-fashioned copper cent was authorized by act of Congress, April 22, 1792, and its coinage was begun the following year.

The general fineness of our silver coins is from 89 to 90 per cent., except the 3-cent piece, which contained 25 per cent. of alloy.

Moses Brown, of Boston, has the credit of making the first deposit of gold bullion to be coined. In 1795 he deposited \$2276.72.

"In God we trust" first appeared on the copper 2c issue of 1864, and is the first use of the word "God" in any Government act.

The 3c nickel piece received the authorization of Congress by a law passed April 3, 1865, and its coinage was begun the same year.

The eagle being the national bird, appears on many of our coins, and its name has been appropriated to the golden ten-dollar piece from that fact.

The bronze 2c piece was first coined in 1864, being authorized by act of Congress in the same year. The issuance of this coin was discontinued February 12, 1873.

The name "dime," applied to our 10c piece, comes from the French word "dixieme," the original form in English use, and sometimes appearing on early coins as "disme."

The 5c silver piece, familiar to our fathers, was authorized by Congress April 2, 1792, and its coinage was begun the same year. Its coinage was discontinued February 12, 1873.

The first step taken by our government in the direction of a coinage was in 1781, when Robert Morris was intrusted with the duty of investigating the subject and making a report.

A mint report says that "the nickel 5c piece furnishes a key to the metric system of measures and weights. The diameter of this coin is two centimeters and its weight is five grammes."

The trade dollar was originally coined for foreign use, particularly in our Eastern trade. It was authorized by act of Congress, passed February 12, 1873 and its coinage was begun in 1874.

The first deposit of silver bullion to be coined was by the Bank of Maryland, July 18, 1794, that institution sending in \$80,715,735 in French coins.

The decimal system proposed by Morris was this: Ten quarters, one penny; ten pence, one bit or bill; ten bits, one dollar; and ten dollars, one crown.

"A pleasant 'guess' is to name how many dollar bills would be required to weigh as much as a \$20 gold piece. Answers fluctuate between 300 as the lowest; the correct number being thirty-four.

The silver 3c piece, once familiar at the counters of post-offices, was authorized by act of Congress March 3, 1851, and its coinage was begun the same year. Its coinage was discontinued February 12, 1873.

The purpose of coining a 3c piece was to furnish a proper equivalent for the 3c postage stamp when that stamp was in use for letters. This coin was composed of 75 per cent of silver and 25 per cent of copper.

Our coinage once comprised a \$3 gold piece. The authorized act for this coin was passed Feb 21, 1853, and its coinage begun in 1854. It is said that very few of these pieces are now in existence.

The "Fugio" coins were struck in New York and were so called from the device employed on the reverse of the coin, this among the other things being a dial with the word, "Fugio" and inscription, "Mind your business."

The first law of Congress on the subject of coinage provided that the coins should be dated according to the year in which they were issued, and accordingly the coins issued under the law of 1786 were dated in the following year.

The first United States coins bore the likeness of Martha Washington. The General was greatly annoyed and had the die altered, fearing that his political opponents would construe the image on the coin as indicating a desire for royal honors.

One million standard silver dollars weigh 412,500,000 grains or 859,375 ounces troy, or 71,614.58 pounds troy, or 58,92857 pounds avoirdupois, or 29. 464 "short" tons of 2000 pounds avoirdupois each, or 26.307 "long" tons of 2240 pounds avoirdupois each.

The 1c coppers first coined under act of Congress were heavier than even the old-fashioned copper cents, well known thirty to forty years ago. The weight was reduced by the proclamation of President Washington on account of the increased price of copper.

The 20c piece was authorized March 3, 1875, and its coinage was begun the same year. Its coinage was discontinued by act of Congress May 2, 1878; great inconvenience and annoyance to the public arising from the confusion of this coin with the 25c piece.

In 1784 Thomas Jefferson made a report to Congress recommending the Spanish dollar and subsidiary coinage as a system of currency. The smallest coins were to be of copper, 200 making a dollar, and he suggested that the decimal system of increase in the different pieces should be used.

Our nickel coins are really misnamed, and should be styled copper coins. The 3c nickel contains 75 per cent of copper and only 25 per cent of nickel. The ordinary 5c nickel in common use has the same proportions of copper and nickel, three-fourths of the former and one-fourth of the latter.

It is not generally known that the word "dollar" appears in Shakespeare's works, being used in *Measure for Measure*, written in 1603, in act i., scene 2, "To \$3000 a year"; in *Macbeth*, written in 1606, act i., scene 2. where burial is refused to Sweno's men until "Ten thousand dollars to our general use" have been paid.

A financial authority says that 1,000,000 standard gold dollars weigh 25,800,000 grains or 53,750 ounces troy, or 4479 1-6 pounds troy, of 5760 grains each; or, 3685.71 pounds avoirdupois of 7000 grains each; or 1.843 "short" tons of 2000 pounds avoirdupois each, or 1.645 "long" tons of 2240 pounds avoirdupois each.

One million standard gold dollars weigh 1 9-10 short tons, while the standard silver dollar weighs 29 3-7 short tons per \$1,000,000. One million dollars of the silver 10c piece weigh 29 5-7 short tons; of the 5c nickel, 110 1-5 short tons; of the 1c bronze piece, 342 6-7 short tons, and of the "old" copper cent 1885 5-7 short tons.

A United States historian says that "the first coins struck by the United States Mint were some half dimes, in 1792; the first dimes were struck in France from old silver family plate furnished by Washington, the coins being known as 'Martha Washington dimes,' from an adaptation of the liberty head to that of Martha Washington."

It is said that the \$20 and the \$3 gold pieces and the "Bland" dollar are the only coins perpetuating the designer's name. Underneath the lower line of the medallion on the obverse of the gold piece is J. B. L. (James B. Langacre). In nearly the same position on the obverse of the "Bland" dollar is the letter "M"; it also appears on the reverse upon the left fold of the ribbon uniting the wreath, being the initial letter of Morgan.

The first coins really deserving the name of United States coinage were struck off as "pattern pieces" by Benjamin Dudley, at the instigation of Robert Morris, and were laid before Congress in 1783 as specimens of what the coinage should be. They were a "mark" and a "quint," and thus described: The "mark"—obverse, an eye, the center of a glory, thirteen points, cross equidistant, a circle of as many stars. The "quint" is similar in design, the value on the reverse being noted.

Seven different explanations have been made of the origin of the dollar mark, one of the most reasonable making it a contraction of the letters U. S. written over each other in the style of a monogram, while another declares it to be a contraction of the emblem formerly used on a Spanish piece of eight. This was a rude representation of the pillars of Hercules, crossed and united by a scroll, with the motto, Plus ultra. The hurried attempt to represent this device in written characters resulted, it is said, in the sign now used.

To gain an idea of a billion of coins "place a five-dollar gold piece on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height; then place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coin. Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming a long street. It would be necessary to keep on extending these walls for miles; nay, hundreds of miles, and still be far short of the required number,

and not until we had extended our imaginative street to a distance of 2386 miles that we shall have presented for inspection one billion of coins."

According to one authority, the word "dollar" is a corruption of the German word "thaler," the form in Dutch being "daaler," Danish "daler," and Italian "tallero." All these different forms were derived from Joachim's Thal, a Bohemian town where the Count of Schlick, A. D. 1518, coined some excellent pieces in silver of one ounce in weight. "From the name of the town came Joachim's Thaler, applied to the above-named coins as well as that of Schlicken-thaler. Hence, Joachim's thaler pieces were first contracted into Joachim's thalers, and then into thalers. These coins gained such a reputation that they became a pattern, so that others of the same kind, though made in other places, took the name, the word assuming different spelling through the Low Countries, reaching Spain as dollars, and through its provinces transmitted to the Western Hemisphere, where it was applied to coins prior to the adoption of the Federal currency. In coinage the word "dollar" is a favorite, being found under various spellings in almost every part of the globe.—Globe Democrat.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "DOLLAR."

[Translated from the French by A. G. Heaton.]

When the silver mines of Joachimsthal, Bohemia, were worked in the fourteenth century, the largest pieces of the imperial money struck from the metal produced received the name of Thaler, or valley money,—thal signifying valley in the German language. The origin of the name was soon forgotten but its usage became general throughout Germany for pieces of the same size and value, regardless of where they were struck or of the source of the metal used. The name spread widely through commercial channels with the coin it indicated and became naturalized in other languages to designate pieces of the same approximate value. Thus from Thaler comes the oriental term "talaron" that designates the Spanish piastre and in the United States the more readily recognized term "dollar". But in America the name is no longer confined to the silver piece since several nations have struck coins of the same value (necessarily very small and less convenient) in gold. The first thalers were also called "joachims-thaler". This name, after being changed in common German parlance to "jochensthaler", became in French "jocondale" and was applied to every large silver coin of Germany, Hungary and Holland. It is long since obsolete.

Pleasure Pieces.

In 1640 Louis XIII of France had a new series of gold pieces coined bearing his name. From this period the word "ecu" (crown) which had been used indiscriminately for gold and silver pieces of the same value, was applied only to the latter. With the coining of the first "louis" which were of the value of ten livres of francs (two dollars) there were struck pieces worth half and double this amount. There was also a coinage in limited number of pieces of four, six, eight and ten louis which were not generally employed in commerce and were considered pieces of curiosity or pleasure and so termed. The obverse of these pieces presented the profile of the king turned to the right and laurel crowned. On the reverse, four divergent pairs of L's are surmounted by crowns with fleur de lis at the angles and an encircling legend "Cristus regnat, vncit, imperat."

MIRLITONS.—Under Louis XV the public gave this name to louis first struck in 1723 and worth 27 francs.

NEW NICKEL COINS.

According to a dispatch from Washington, new coins of pure nickel, with a deeper blue tint than the present half-dimes of nickel and alloy, may replace all the minor coins of the United States within a few years. The subject is to be made material for investigation by the mint bureau, if the resolution passes which was recently introduced in the house by Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania. Gov. Stone is not satisfied with the cleanliness nor beauty of the existing one and two-cent pieces, and he believes an improvement might be made in regard to the nickels. He has received from the United States minister at Vienna some samples of the new coins of pure nickel which have been issued to the amount of 420,000,000 pieces, since the government of Austria-Hungary adopted legislation looking toward the gold standard in 1892. They are very attractive coins, and, if it stands the tests, which will be made at the mint bureau for permanence of color and stamping, pure nickel is likely to become the substance of American minor coins.

In the year 1837 a German mechanic, residing in New York City, named Feuchtwanger, invented, coined, and circulated nickel three-cent and one-cent coins; and in addition to setting up a mint of his own, contrary to the laws of the United States regulating the coinage, petitioned congress for the payment of his discovery of a new metal, requesting the modest sum of \$100,000. Instead of receiving a reward, the nickel inventor came near serving a term in the penitentiary, says E. Locke Mason in his work, "Rare American

Coins." These New York nickel "Feutchwangers" were very pretty pieces; one three-cent piece bore on the obverse an eagle on a rock. Another type had for an obverse the New York state arms; the one-cent piece bore an obverse an eagle. These coins, or tokens, are now quite rare. The Eagle and Rock three-cent piece is valued at about \$5. Another "Eagle" type of the same denomination valued at \$3. The New York coat of arms three-cent piece is valued at \$3.50. The most common of the 1837 nickels is the cent having on obverse a flying eagle, and on reverse the words "one cent;" its fictitious value would scarcely reach 25 cents, even in fine condition. All of the above-described pieces bear Feutchwanger's name. In 1855 congress passed an act authorizing the coinage of nickel cents, bearing on obverse a flying eagle, with legend around the same, "United States of America," beneath to be the date, 1856; on the reverse side in the center the denomination, "one cent" surrounded by a tobacco wreath. This coin was to weigh 72 grains, and to be composed of an alloy 88 parts copper and 12 parts nickel. In the spring of 1856 these nickel cents to the number of about 15,000 were coined and put into circulation, and immediately sold among coin collectors at a premium, which has increased annually at about the following ratio:

1856-1856 nickel cents fictitious value.....	10c
1857 - do.	25c
1858 - do.	50c
1859 - do.	75c
1860 - do.	1.00
1861 - do.	1.25
1862 - do.	1.50
1863 to 1873, from \$2 to \$3 each.	
1874 to 1886, from \$3.25 to \$5 each.	

These nickel cents were a great improvement on the old cumbersome coppers, and were continued with various changes in designs until 1864 inclusive when they were succeeded by the present bronze cent, and in 1857 the old copper cents were withdrawn from circulation. The next nickel coinage was ordered by congress in 1865, to consist of a three-cent piece to weigh 30 grains, and composed of an alloy of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent. nickel, and this was followed in 1866 by the coinage of a five-cent nickel piece. Very little change occurred in the designs on the five-cent pieces of shield for obverse and rays and stars with figure "5" for reverse, except the removal of the "rays" in 1867 from the reverse side, and they continued thus until the "V" coinage was adopted in 1883.

The three-cent nickel pieces bore the bust of the Goddess of Liberty on obverse, surrounded by the legend, "United States of America," with date 1865. Reverse, the Roman numerals, "III," surrounded by an olive branch. These pieces were continued without alteration until the present year. Although the three-cent nickel pieces had no word "cents" represented on either side, yet the public failed to take offense, as in the case of the five-cent nickel pieces of 1883, without the word "cents", and to this date the three-cent nickel pieces pass without question as to designated value.

The five-cent nickel pieces appeared in the summer of 1883, and were coined

without the word "cents" to the number of 2,000,000 pieces; but this great quantity failed to appear in circulation, as the mint authorities on account of complaints of the lack of the word "cents" and the appearance of the coins gold plated—hence liable to deceive as to value—retained in the vaults of the mint the greater portion of the issue, and this incident led to a change in the reverse, and the word "cents" was added, and all five-cent nickel pieces have appeared since 1883 with the denomination and value.

The 1883 "V" nickels without the word "cents" are worth in proof condition, 15 cents; in uncirculated condition, 10 cents; and when worn or circulated, 7 cents. Dealers pay 6 to 10 cents each for these pieces.

A WAR MEDAL FIND.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS lately described a British War Medal, found recently in the St. Clair river off Marine City, Mich. It was a silver medal, one of those presented to the members of the British army for distinguished service. On one side is a representation of the queen putting a crown upon the head of the kneeling Duke of Wellington and about the figures the inscription, "To the British army," Underneath are the dates "1793-1814."

On the opposite side is the head of Queen Victoria with the date 1848 under it. On the edge is the name, "J. Coakley, Forty-first Foot," and what makes it of especial interest to residents of Detroit is the cross-bar above, which bears the inscription, "Fort Detroit."

In 1848 Queen Victoria issued medals to all the surviving members of the English army who had received honorable mention from 1793 to 1814. Only three points in America were included in the list of battles participated in by these survivors. They were Fort Detroit, Chautauqua and Chreisler's Farm. Medals of similar design were given to survivors of thirteen battles of the Peninsular war on the continent.

A little fellow, fishing in the St. Clair river, pulled the medal out of the mud on the bank of the river. From him it passed into the possession of Mr. Farman, of Marine City.

From Lawrence-Archer's "British Army" it was learned that the Forty-first Foot was at first a regiment made up largely of the older men and officers of the service who had re-enlisted.

In 1787 the men were pensioned off, the officers retired and their places filled by drafts from other regiments. Among the officers thus appointed was Hon. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the great Duke of Wellington, who was a lieutenant in this regiment for some time. After some years of home service the

regiment went to Gibraltar. At the outbreak of the 'French' war it was ordered to the West Indies and San Domingo where it was present at the capture of Port au Prince in 1794. The men were then sent to Ireland where the regiment remained till 1798. In 1800 it embarked for Canada where, in the latter part of its service, the regiment fought at Detroit, Niagara, Queenstown and Miami, in the War of 1812. A considerable number were taken prisoners, but were afterward sent home, where they joined the army of the occupation at Paris shortly after Waterloo. Among the famous battles in which the regiment participated were, Bourbon, Java, Detroit, Miami, Queenstown, India, Ava, Candahar, Cabool, Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. It is now stationed in Egypt. Whoever Coakley was one may imagine him wearing a red, broad-skirted coat, with blue collar, cuffs, breeches, and stockings, and a black waist belt. A three cornered hat completed the uniform of the Forty-first Foot, also called the Welsh regiment.

J. Coakley is still remembered at Marine City as an old pensioner of the British army, but he has long since passed away. How the medal came to be imbedded in the bottom of the St. Clair river is a mystery that may never be solved.

CONFEDERATE HALF-DOLLAR.

The story of the Confederate coinage is one of the curios of our national history. When Louisiana seceded the Secession Convention seized the United States Mint at New Orleans and issued, jointly with the Confederate Government, a gold coinage of \$254,820 in double eagles, and a silver coinage of \$1,101,316.50 in half dollars, using the United States dies of 1861, those of the preceeding year having been destroyed. In May, 1861, the little bullion remaining was transferred to the Confederate government, represented by A. J. Guigot, Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States, and the United States dies of 1861 were destroyed, the Confederate Government having ordered dies of its own for the coinage of silver half-dollars. The die, only one being ordered, was made A. H. M. Peterson, of New Orleans, and when finished was found to be of such a construction, the relief being too high, that it could not be used in a mint press. As the bullion was almost exhausted and there was no prospect of obtaining more, the mint was closed and no effort was made to manufacture another die. From Peterson's die four pieces were made with a common screw press, and these constituted the entire coinage of the Confederacy. The half dollar bore a strong resemblance to that of the

United States, having on the obverse a Goddess of Liberty with 13 stars and the date 1861, and on the reverse a shield with seven stars, a Liberty cap, the legend "Confederate States of America," and a wreath, half of cotton and half of cane.

FATE OF OLD BILLS.

The end of these old bills that have served their purpose so faithfully has a certain amount of pathos. If one is fortunate enough to be present when a committee of three officers of the treasury send them to their destruction, a curious, almost indescribable sensation, will creep over one. This destruction takes place in a room in the Treasury building. There is a small table in the center of the room, and on this the bundled bills are piled in reckless confusion. Through two holes in the floor at the end of the table can be seen the large cylinders or macerators into which the bills are placed. They are about the size of locomotive boilers. A large funnel is inserted in one of the holes, and it connects with one of the macerators. The bills are then untied and thrown into the mouth of this funnel. It is amusing to see one of the committee take a stick when they become jammed and prod them through. When the last one is safely in, a mixture of lime and soda-ash is placed in the macerator, a cover is clamped over the ventricle, and each member of the committee fastens it with a separate lock. Steam is then turned on, and the cylinders are set in motion. When the bills have been thoroughly macerated the pulp is drawn off and taken to a paper machine, where it is made into sheets of paper, and afterwards sold.

Some one suggested the idea of using part of the pulp to make little fancy images. The idea was adopted, and dainty little knick-knacks made of the pulp can be bought of the stores in Washington. The salesmen often induce the possible purchaser to buy by telling him that the image at one time represented a large sum of money.

To pick up one of these images is to give rise to thought, for here embodied in a small compass is that which was once part of the greatest power in the world.—Harper's Round Table.

The Largest Gold Coins.

The largest gold coin now in circulation in the world is the "loof" of Annam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, almost as large as a tea saucer, and is worth \$220 in United States coin. The second

largest is the "obang" of Japan. The obang is a beautiful, oblong coin of the finest quality of gold, and is worth about \$55 of our money. The third largest and most valuable of the regular current coinage of the nations, is the "benda" a ham shaped ingot, which circulates as lawful money in Ashantee. The benda is worth about \$49 in United States gold. The loof of Annam, the coin first mentioned, is believed to be the largest and most valuable piece ever coined in the history of the world, excepting of course (as far as value is concerned), the different gold coins of smaller denominations, which have sold at enormous prices on account of scarcity or on account of historical associations.

A Year's Coinage.

The operations of the United States mints during the year 1895 are of more than usual interest and importance. The total coinage was \$66,196,798, of which \$882,431 was of minor coins, 1 and 5 cent pieces, showing that the total coinage of gold and silver was \$65,314,367.

From the opening of the mint in 1793 to and including the year 1894 our gold coinage, as given in the report of the director of the mint, amounted to \$1,711,880,287, or an average of about \$16,949,000 annually. The gold coinage in 1895 was \$59,616,357, or, in round numbers, \$42,667,000 above the yearly average. Our largest gold coinage, as given by Muhleman, was during the period from 1849 to 1894, both inclusive, when the total gold coinage was \$1,656,210,883, an average of \$36,804,664 annually. This included the period in which the California mines yielded their largest products, but the gold coinage of 1895 exceeded that average by \$22,811,693.

During the period from 1793 to 1894 the total silver coinage, as given in the mint reports, was \$675,954,221, or an average, in round numbers, of \$6,692,000 annually. In 1895 the silver coinage was \$5,698,010, which was about \$94,000 below the average; but it must be borne that from 1874 our silver coinage increased from \$6,851,776 in that year to \$39,202,908 in 1890, bringing the average very much above that of the preceding period from 1793 to 1874, so that our silver coinage in 1895 was considerably larger than in any year between 1793 and 1873, with the exception of the years 1853, 1854 and 1859. Leaving out the period between 1875 and 1893, our silver coinage in 1895 was largely in excess of the average.

The First Money. It Came into Existence Only 2,500 Years Ago.

It is difficult to realize that prior to B. C. 700 there were no true coins, that ingots or buttons of gold and silver were weighed at every mercantile transaction. The Lydians of Asia Minor are credited with having been the first to

cast and stamp with an official device small oval gold ingots of definite fixed weight, an invention strangely delayed, but of inestimable importance to industry and commerce. A coin has been described as "a piece of metal of fixed weight, stamped by authority of government, and employed as a medium of exchange." Medals, though struck by authority, are only historical records and have no currency value.

The bright, far-flashing intellect of Greece saw the import of the Lydian invention and adopted it quickly, and every Greek state, nearly every city, island and colony established a mint, generally at some one of the great temples, for all early coin types are religious in character. They bear symbols of some god, as a pledge of good faith. The offerings, tithes and rents of the worshipers were coined and circulated as money. Temples thus become both mints and banks. Our word "money" is said to have been derived from the Roman shrine of Juno "Moneta," the earliest Latin mint.

The first shape of these early coins was that of an enlarged coffeeberry, punched on the rounded side with official letters, or sinkings, as they are called,

Greek Coins.

It is little surprising that the Athenian coins are less beautiful than some others. They always preserved an affectation of archaism. The Attic drachmas bore the head of Athene, and on the reverse an owl, often standing on a lyre, the whole in a myrtle wreath.

Plutarch, in his "Lysander," tells an amusing tale of how Glippus had been sent to Sparta with a great sum of money as a bribe, and how he unripped the bottoms of the sacks and stole large sums, sewing up the sacks again, not knowing that there was a writing in each sack saying how much coin it held. On coming to Sparta, he hid his plunder under the tiles of his house, showing the Ephors the unbroken seals on the mouths of the sacks. When the Ephors opened these they were in great perplexity. But Glippus' servant betrayed him, saying that "under the tiles roosted the owls." The consternation was great; Glippus fled; and the stern Spartans declared that for the future they would use iron coinage, made red hot and quenched in vinegar to make it hard and unpliable. In the laws of Solon, 600 B. C., the punishment of death is recorded against forging the coinage.

Angel and Bonnet Pieces.

A gold coin, first used in France, and introduced into England in the reign of Edward IV, was called the Angel. Its value was about ten shillings. It

was impressed with St. Michael and the Dragon, hence the name. The angel was discontinued in the seventeenth century. The coin was well known in the days of Shakspeare, who uses the term in various plays. In "The Merry Wives," he says: "He hath a legion of angels," and again, "I had myself 20 angels given me this morning."

The bonnet piece was a gold coin of James V. of Scotland, so-called from the king's head being decorated with a bonnet instead of a crown; coined in 1539. From their beauty and elegance of appearance they are among the most valued curiosities of the antiquary.

Nicknames for English Coins:

"I notice," said an Englishman who passed through New Orleans yesterday, "that you of the states have nicknames for your coins, as we have in England. You have your nickels and dimes and quarters, or two-bits, as they are sometimes called, your eagles, and so on. Listen, and I will tell you the nick names we have for our money. A farthing is called a 'fudge' and a ha'penny a 'meg'. There is no particular name for a penny. A sixpence is a 'tanner,' a shilling a 'bob'. The half-crown and crown go by their right names. A pound is called a 'quid' and a five-pound note a 'pony'. Money is a very dear commodity, and we all have our pet names for it."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Massachusetts cent and half cent:

In 1786 the Massachusetts general court passed an "act for establishing a mint for the coinage of gold, silver and copper," and the following year the council advised that the devices for the intended coinage should consist of "the figure of an Indian with a bow and arrow and a star on one side, with the word 'commonwealth' on the reverse, a spread eagle, with the words 'Massachusetts, 1787'."

A wooden building was erected for a mint house, and one Witherlee began coining the Massachusetts cents. About \$10,000 worth of coppers were coined.

There are numerous varieties, the rarest and most valuable specimen being the cent having the claws of the eagle, the arrows and olive branch reversed, which in the common type were placed as follows: The olive branch to the observer's right, and the arrows to the left in the eagle's claws. The price quoted for a fine specimen of the 1787 cent, branch and arrows, reversed, is \$50.

WITH THE EDITOR.

THE September Numismatist will give another installment of Dr. Fraser's Study of Condor Tokens illustrated with two half tone plates, also the third part of Mr. Hooper's paper on the early coins of America liberally illustrated.

MANAGER J. H. Comstock of the Diamond Match Co., of Ontonagon, Mich. lost his residence and furnishings valued at \$20,000 in the late disastrous fire which wiped out the city. His collection of coins only was saved by several young men who braved heat and smoke to do so.

UP to the time the MSS. of this issue was given to our printer (Aug. 27,) no communication has been received from the officers of the Association further than has been published in these pages. We know no more regarding nominations, election and place of meeting than before. This magazine is always willing to give its pages for Association news just as far as the demand may be made by its officers and members, and if the opportunity is not appreciated only the Association can be the loser.

THE Scientific American, of New York, has signalized its 50th anniversary by the publication of a very handsome 72 page special number, which consists of a review of the development of science and the industrial arts in the United States during the past 50 years. It was an ambitious undertaking, and the work has been well done. The many articles are thoroughly technical, and they are written in a racy and popular style, which makes the whole volume—it is nothing less, being equal to a book of 442 ordinary pages thoroughly readable. It is inclosed for preservation in a handsome cover, and is sold at the price of ten cents.

A Guide to Roman "First Brass" Coins.

By Leopold A. D. Montague, (Nunn & Co.) Illustrated, cloth, 1s. 6d. This little volume by the President of the Numismatic Association (England) will be appreciated by all collectors of Roman coins and to such as collect the first bronze the book will be invaluable and its low price places it within the reach of all. The work begins with Augustus, B. C. 27—A. D. 14, and follows down to Postumus, A. D. 258-268, who was the last Roman Emperor to issue First bronze. The work is illustrated by about one hundred and fifty cuts taken from the author's own cabinet and the prices quoted are usually from Cohen, whose valuation is usually considered fair although the author states that he obtained many of his specimens at a lower price. The work should have a good sale on this side, and no doubt but will as soon as a depot for its distribution is established.

THE Amenities of politics is now illustrated in the village of Buchanan, Mich. A democratic grocer advertises 23 lbs. of granulated sugar for \$1. His republican competitor not to be outdone is advertising to give a barrel of the same for a silver dollar of 1804, and the people are hustling around and noting every dollar hoping to find the desired date.

WE are asked what PIVS signifies on the coins of Antoninus Pius. PIVS means good, religiously good. Our English word "pious" expresses the idea exactly. The term is first found on coins of Metellus, the son of Numidicus, who in B. C. 99, through his prayerful entreaties, obtained his father's pardon and return from banishment, to Rome. Pompeius Sextus, the son of Pompey the Great, also deserved and received the title "pious" because of his great filial piety, and we find it on his coins. The Roman Emperors often took the name "pius" in addition to their own. Some like Antoninus and Gordian III to some extent deserving it, but others like Commodus and Julian the Apostate it would seem a reversal of justice to have given the title. From the time of Julian the Romans evidently discovered this fact and this title attached to an Emperor's name was dropped for good.

THE use of the motto E Pluribus Unum is ascribed to Col. Reed, of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper coin, struck at Newberg where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787, the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on a very curious doubloon, or \$16-piece, coined by a New York blacksmith named Ephram Brasher. It was there put "Unum E Pluribus." Only five of these pieces are known to be extant, and they are very valuable. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, copper coins were struck with "E Pluribus Unum." They were made in England. The act of 1692, creating the Mint did not prescribe this motto nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter dollar of new device. In 1894 it was dropped from gold coins to make the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the revised Mint Code. It was afterwards restored in 1878 and placed on the new trade silver dollar.

LAST month we noted that Brother Rode was up in Elwood, Ind. Of course for what, we knew not. Immediately following the announcement in THE NUMISMATIST comes the following dispatch from Elwood published in nearly all the daily press, and the query comes us—Is Brother Rode around selling coins of the good King David? Father of Absalom forbid!

ELWOOD, Ind., August 22.—David Levy, of this city, is the possessor of a rare coin, a Jewish shekel, issued some time during King David's reign, making it about 3,000 years old. It is of bronze or copper, and is somewhat larger and thicker than an American half dollar. On its edge it looks like it had been cut out by hand. One side bears the inscription, "Shekel of Israel." The other side shows the "tree of life," and an inscription which reads, "Money of Jerusalem." There is only one other coin of this kind in America, and it is owned by an engineer at Covington, Ky. Mr. Levy came by it in the following manner: An ancestor over 100 years ago spent some time in the Holy Land near Jerusalem, and while there collected a number of relics. He found this shekel at one of the old ruined sepulchers near Jerusalem while looking the accumulated rubbish. He brought it to New York City and it has been handed down from father to son. He has refused large sums for it from numismatists.

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December, 1896.

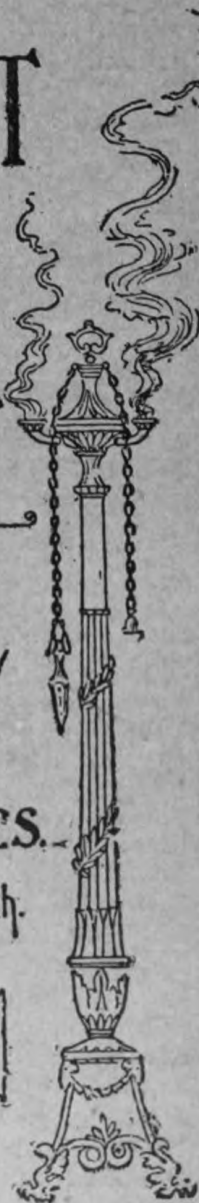
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Vol. IX.



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FACE TO FACE WITH THE ANCIENT GREEKS AND ROMANS, FROM A STUDY OF THEIR COINS.

A paper read the fifth annual Convention of the American Numismatic
Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20. 1895.

[REV. JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN.]

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It adds greatly to the interest of the study of historical characters to have some true and clear conception of their actual appearance as furnished by some portrait that has come down from their times. Each one instinctively forms some picture in his own mind, and yet we have learned by experience how far our ideal has often been from the real.

I believe we enjoy a special interest and fellowship in reading a book after we have met the author. His personality has given us an objective reality, and we seem to be his invited guests and are supposed to listen as he entertains us with the subject matter in hand. We follow him with a lively personal interest, and fascinating realism not otherwise possible.

When a few years ago those royal mummies were discovered in Upper Egypt, and we were able to look upon the very faces of some of the Pharaohs that once oppressed the children of Israel in bondage, how greatly that increased the realism and gave vivid reality to those remote times and heroes.

The next thing to seeing the individual himself is to look upon his actual portrait for that proves the man's existence and revives the period of his activities. We have just been passing through a great revival of interest in Napoleon Bonaparte, and we know how eagerly they have sought for all his leading portraits, representing him at different periods of life and under various conditions, often greatly idealized and even Cæsarized,—but in the study

of the ancient Greeks and Romans we go back to a period that antedates Napoleon's time by 18 centuries and here we find realistic portraits. We meet the old Romans face to face. We see the actual portrait of that face which the cotemporaries often gazed upon, and which both a Cataline and a Cicero feared.

We study their written character and history in connection with that ancient portrait, and in this way we come into intimate fellowship with those illustrious Greeks and Romans, for we are face to face with them, and we feel that they are in our presence. We gradually associate with that picture which is ever in our minds eye all that is most interesting in their lives. The presence of that portrait enables us to retain in memory as well as to revive the facts of history, and to keep different periods of ancient times distinct, however remote, for we see the various chief actors in regular succession, and readily group the leading events in the lives of each without doubt or confusion.

We feel that we have a personal acquaintance with each of the Roman Emperors and we are conscious of the force of dealing with a real and living personage. Their features grow familiar. We recognize at once the thoughtful and cultured face of Julius Cæsar and the severe, coarse and angular face of Brutus with his "lean and hungry look".

We learn to admire the attractive features of some, and see how the proud ladies of the Imperial families wore their hair, and ornaments, and how the Emperors shaved their faces smooth until 117 when Hadrian, who publicly announced himself a philosopher, allowed his beard to grow as the symbol of his profession, and was followed by full bearded Emperors until the time of Constantine the great, although they were not all philosophers, for the full beard alone will not make one. The beard again appeared with Julian the philosopher, but speedily disappeared with his successor Jovianus who was imitated by his followers for several centuries, and thus from the coinage of the ancients we can trace the rise and fall of the moustache and beard, beginning even with Alexander the Great.

We possess some striking illustrations of cotemporary numismatic evidence that confirm the statements of historians concerning the tonsorial customs that prevailed many centuries ago. For example,—whilst the beard was the type of manhood among all the ancient Eastern nations except the Egyptians who alone shaved their faces smooth. the Romans gradually introduced the barber, and long before the beginning of the Empire the beard was only worn as a symbol of mourning, and on a rare denarius of Mark Antony that unfortunate character is represented with a beard as a token of sorrow for his humiliating and disastrous defeat from Octavius, and thus we have a numismatic confirmation of the statement made by Plutarch.

It will add greatly to our interest in reading the history of famous Romans if we have become familiar with their faces by a careful study of their portraits. I like to reanimate those distinguished personages when I read their history so as to reconstruct their times and activities, and hence just as I want a map when studying the ancient geography of a country, so I want the

ancient Roman world than I may study and look into the lives of the Emperors themselves. How their marvellous history, often full of tragedy and pathos, cluster about their portraits as stamped by Imperial or Senatorial authority upon their coins! Here the law of association makes me a beholder of their trying experiences, for they were human. They had hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, they struggled and prayed, they suffered and died.

We know what intense attaches to the portraits of rulers a century ago, including our own Washington and our more recent monarch, Lincoln, for though we have never seen the persons themselves, yet we have grown so familiar with them from the study of their many portraits, that whenever their names and history are mentioned, at once we have brought to mind their appearance and about that picture we group the facts of their lives and add vastly to our interest in those persons when we have in our mind a clear picture of their appearance when living. If this be true of such recent periods what shall we say of the actual portraits of 2,000 years ago? Does not the interest rather increase in direct ratio to the number of centuries preceding?

The portraits of any age or people are interesting, but this is especially true of those whose history is inseparable from the early days of Christianity. It deepens the impression and aids the imagination in reconstructing that remote period when we look upon the original coins of that period, and study the actual portraits of that cruel Caesar to whom the great Apostle Paul made his famous appeal. Later, Paul saw the very face of Nero when he stood before him with more than imperial greatness in defense of his cause and with a triumphant faith, though the martyr's crown awaited him.

It is an important feature in the study of history to feel its reality, and to know that we are not groping our way through a half mythical age in which fact and fiction are hopelessly confounded. But what can make a period and their chief actors more real than their money that bears their actual image and superscription.

There are vast possibilities in money. There is much that it represents to-day, for it has great purchasing power for good and evil, but we must not overlook the undisguised fact that the money of ancient Greece and Rome had its representative character. It was a mighty power then for good and for evil. In its use as it entered into the various domestic, social, political and religious life of the ancients, we shall recognize its practical bearings upon many of the intensely real and important questions of that early period.

They employed it for charities and selfish extravagances in dress, feasting and amusements as well as for the daily necessities of life, and with what interest and wealth of historical associations many of these coins would be invested were it possible for us to trace their individual history in circulation since the day they left the mint.

Lollia Paulina, the noted beauty of the time of Caligula, and who surpassed the proudest Romans in her costly wardrobe and magnificent jewels appeared at a betrothal feast in a robe covered with pearls and emeralds, which Pliny, the elder, who was present, says cost 40,000,000 sesterces, or \$1,600,000 for "She came in like starlight, hid with jewels, that were the spoil of provinces."

Vitellius, the glutton, squandered as many millions of sesterces for his unbounded extravagance in feasting in less than a year.

M. Aemilius Paulus paid nearly 50,000,000 sesterces for the ground on the east side of the Forum on which to erect his most magnificent private Basilica Æmilia, and which surpassed in wealth of grandeur all others ever built in Rome.

Julius Cæsar paid 100,000,000 sesterces for an extension of ground for the Forum, whilst Trajan is estimated to have paid over 200,000,000 sesterces for the property on which to construct his Forum.

The ancient Greeks also made a liberal use of their money for many appreciated that which money could purchase, and they paid high prices for their magnificent works of art, whilst their distinguished painters indulged in all the display and extravagance of even royal families. The celebrated painter Apelles received from Aristides \$240,000 for a battle piece that contained 100 figures, with the portrait of Alexander representing Zeus hurling a thunderbolt. The artist Nikias declined an offer of \$60,000 for one of his paintings. The rich enjoyed their money in ancient as well as modern times, for human nature remains. In Rome the soldiers and common people received these pieces of money for services rendered, and at special times became the "*congiaria*" or bread money for the poor. They were exchanged at the market for fish, vegetable, fruit and bread, and these coins were given by the early Christians for the support of their churches, and also sent to their poorer brethren in other cities, for they had "collections for the saints" as Paul taught them, "For it hath pleased them of Macedonia and Archæa to make a certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem." Rom. 15; 26.

As today, the money was likewise used at times for moral and political corruption, and Imperial Rome has given us that stupenduous example of bribery when one of her prominent lawyers Didius Julianus in the year 193 bought the Empire at public auction, by offering 25,000 sesterces to each member of the prætorian guard.

These ancient coins also remind us of the severe trials through which many of the early Christians passed, for they were obliged to receive for service and give again for food and clothing, and even for religious purposes money that not only bore the portraits of their persecuting Emperor, but even the image of the pagan gods which they repudiated as idolatry, and as having no existence beyond the faith of their deluded worshippers. Still they must use that money containing the pagan devices, even for the most sacred purposes of their holy religion.

No wonder the Jews refused to accept the current coin of Greece and Rome for the annual contributions toward the support of their Temple service at Jerusalem, and hence had the money changers in the outer courts to exchange it for the half shekel which was free from all pagan influence, (that stamped all the national coinage) and was rich in its expressions of the simple faith of Israel's past history.

What a joy it must have been to the Christian church, when on the accession of Constantine the Great, they saw the *labarum* and symbols of Christian-

ity appear on the Imperial coinage, but how their hearts must have sunk again when later his nephew Julian, the philosopher, in his zeal to restore paganism supplanted the Christian symbols with pagan devices and introduced the figure of the bull, Apis;—banishing every suggestion of the Cross and that religion so dear to the struggling church. But how suddenly that sorrow was turned into joy for with the early death of Julian, Apis disappears and his successor, Jovianus again introduces the symbol of Christianity.

It is not strange that we should find interest and profit in the study of ancient coins in connection with their historical relations, for they enter into the religious ideas and observances of those times, inasmuch as the chief divinity held in special adoration in any particular locality is represented on the coinage of that city, and under what form worshipped.

It adds vividness and reality to Paul's experience in Ephesus when the mob violently attempting to frustrate his influence in preaching the gospel by their crying out "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" when we look upon a silver medallion of that period bearing the portraits of Claudius Agrippina, and on the reverse behold a copy of the very image representing the goddess Diana, and which found a place of worship in her temple in Ephesus. Another Greek Imperial coin of Philip, the Arab, struck about a century later, shows the persistency of her worshippers and opposers of the Gospel for her image appears on that coin also, showing her subsequent place in the hearts of the people in that city.

From similar coins we may learn under what particular form the gods and goddesses of the ancients were worshipped, as the coins have been stamped with the copies of their images, and it is specially interesting for Biblical students to look upon the gross representations of Baal, Ashtoreth, Diana and others, for nations once followed their idolatrous worship, and surely there was need of a Divine revelation that would lead them up to a true conception of a pure and spiritual worship of the Supreme Being, who is our Father as well as our God.

It is true that we have no portrait of the greatest Being that ever appeared on the stage of human history, and yet we do possess original and imperishable portraits of His cotemporaries, that of Augustus Cæsar under whose reign Jesus was born, and that of Tiberius who was Emperor when Jesus suffered death on the cross.

Although we may have no portrait of Paul still I find much vividness contributed to the study of his imprisonment in Rome when I look upon that face of Nero that the Apostle to the Gentiles gazed upon. I am at least face to face with him who met the face of Paul.

When I take into my hand and study the earliest portrait of a man that ever appeared on a coin, that of Alexander the Great, placed there after his death, by his famous general Lysimachus, king of Thrace, on that beautiful tetradrachm that has survived the fall and wreck of empires,—when I look upon that somewhat idealized head of the great conqueror, it gives vividness to that distant period, and invests the history with action and with real heroes and warriors. The soul of Alexander seems to revive as we behold that

sublime and triumphant personality fulfilling the plans of Providence in preparing the political world as a fit theater for the coming of Christ,—uniting all under the form of one government, and the sympathies and power of one language, so that wherever the preaching Apostles might go throughout the civilized world, that then embraced about 120,000,000 souls, all might understand them in the one universal Greek language.

We find the confirmation of this interesting fact on the coins that preceded the Apostolic period, for on the Bactrian coins we behold the real portrait of their rulers and the bi-lingual inscriptions, the Greek of their conquerors as well as that of their own vernacular. On the Parthian coins we look upon those ancient rulers, and find all their inscriptions in the Greek which was the universal language.

If we take up a coin of Mithradates I (B. C. 174-136) and study his strong features, marked by intelligence and dignity, as if worthy to be called Great and "king of men," on the reverse we recognize the presence of the universal language which Alexander introduced with his conquering hosts, for "wherever Alexander went, Homer and Aristotle went too." In the wake of his army came the Greek architect and artist, the Greek merchant and artisan. Hence not only was Greek the court language of the Parthian king who "beguiled his leisure by witnessing Greek plays and conversing with Greek travelers," but the usual type of the Parthian coins represents a Greek city offering a wreath to the king, whilst their legend is Greek, and they are dated according to the Greek era of Syria. How interesting to compare with the Parthian coin of Mithradates I, that famous and unique gold medallion of 20 staters, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, containing the striking bust of his cotemporary and rival in Bactria,—*Eucratides*, B. C. 200-150. On the obverse we have a strong and realistic likeness of the king, showing a marked individuality of the ambitious ruler who pushed his conquests further into the Punjab region, that if possible he might reach the Ganges, but whose powerful neighbor took advantage of his absence by attacking the provinces of Bactria bordering on Parthia and added them to his own territory, whilst Eucratides is basely murdered on his return from the Indian wars, and Mithradates then invaded India and raided the country even beyond the Punjab to the banks of the Hydaspes.

As Percy Gardner tells us, scarcely any memorial remains of the Greek kingdoms of Bactria and Cabul, except the abundant and interesting coins, and from these we have unmistakable evidence of the influence that the conquests of Alexander had upon Indian civilization. "The Scythians and the native dynasties of North India were long enough in contact with the Greeks to learn their language, their religion, and their art;" for the coins of the Gupta kings of Magadha bear types of Greek origin, those of the Sah kings of Guzerat bear the Greek inscriptions, those of the wealthy Saka kings of Cabul present to us not only Greek legends, but figures of Greek deities, of Artemis, Heracles, and Pallas, and that certainly as late as the second century of our era. Buddhist figures, whether from the types of Afghanistan, or even from China, show to anyone accustomed to Greek art indubitable traces

of a close affinity with it. And it is in the last degree improbable that people, which borrowed the style of their *money* and *religious art* from the Greeks, should have borrowed nothing else." (New chapters in Greek history. Percy Gardner.)

It is an interesting fact concerning the religion of those times that "on gold coins of the Scythic kings of the Punjab we find the names and the figures of Heracles and Serapis, beside those of Varuna and Siva, of Mithras and of Buddha." Id.

In studying the portraits of these different rulers as the engravers of their day made them to be stamped upon the coins so many centuries ago and representing widely separated people, we are often surprised to find how closely they resemble the people of Europe and America today. They were not the strange looking people we once thought they were, although they lived and died so long ago, and in countries so remote from us. Hence this study of coins that contain their portraits tends to draw us nearer to them in sympathy and interesting fellowship, for in looks how much they appear as some of our friends today! The beautiful portrait of that boy and Cæsar, Philip Jr., who was murdered with his father at the age of twelve, strongly resembles many attractive faces that we have seen and admired. There is a gentle and sweet expression of refinement in his countenance that touches our heart, because of his tragic end, even at this late day, and we experience no difficulty in believing that with his Christian mother Otacilia he, too, was a Christian in faith and spirit.

Does it not seem to bring the world of humanity nearer together and make us feel that God is the Father of us all, and that we are brethren, as well as to acknowledge the truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Another feature in portraiture is that various historical associations are irresistibly recalled by the juxtaposition or intimate relation that the portraits of different persons sustain to each other on the same coin. Many examples readily suggest themselves, and it is impossible to look upon that silver piece containing the portraits of Mark Antony and Cleopatra without recalling their strangely adventurous and vacillating lives of moral obliquity, and their tragic end.

That denarius of Nero and his mother Agrippina Jr. with their lips almost touching is highly suggestive of the devoted and persistent influence of the ambitious mother, and of the hypocrisy of that wanton and cruel monster, her son.

The sestertius of Caligula, with his three sisters on the reverse, at once brings to mind the shocking career of that half insane emperor who in addition to his unbounded extravagance in folly, arrogance, and crime, finally as a climax, resolved upon publicly marrying his own sister Drusilla, and Rome only escaped this additional disgrace by her sudden death.

The denarius that contains on either side the portraits of Tiberius and Drusus, sen., enables us to fix in our minds the tender and devoted relation that existed between them as brothers, notwithstanding the great dissimi-

arity in their characters. Looking at this rare and interesting coin readily recalls their early lives, and the sad accident which caused their separation. Better far had Tiberius instead met the fate of his noble brother and thus saved himself and the world the misfortunes entailed by his strangely checkered life of good and evil.

The portraits on that coin of Nero and Pappaea cannot fail to suggest the worst passions in that monster of history and his paramour, who supplanted Octavia in the place of his affections, not only securing her divorce and banishment, but even her death, and with amazing hardness of heart could even gloat over the head of her murdered victim that had been sent her from Pandataria for inspection. But her retribution came, for during one of his outbursts of rage he kicked her on the abdomen, from the effects of which she died. Inasmuch as she was a Jewish proselyte and was ever ready to intercede in behalf of the Jews, no doubt she also did what she could to prejudice Nero against Paul, and may have exerted a formidable influence in bringing about that fiery persecution through which the early Christians in Rome passed.

Again, what sad associations cluster about the portrait of the young wife, Octavia, that appears on an earlier coin with Nero, and which give us impressions as clear and lasting as the imperishable portraits themselves.

In conclusion: I know of nothing which so intimately connects the past with the present, bridging over the intervening centuries, bringing those characters of remote history and nations so near to us, and investing them with such an objective reality as the study of their actual portraits, made by their cotemporaries, and stamped upon their coins by kingly, imperial or senatorial authority.

THE COINAGE OF CHINA.

[J. A. BRUDIN.]

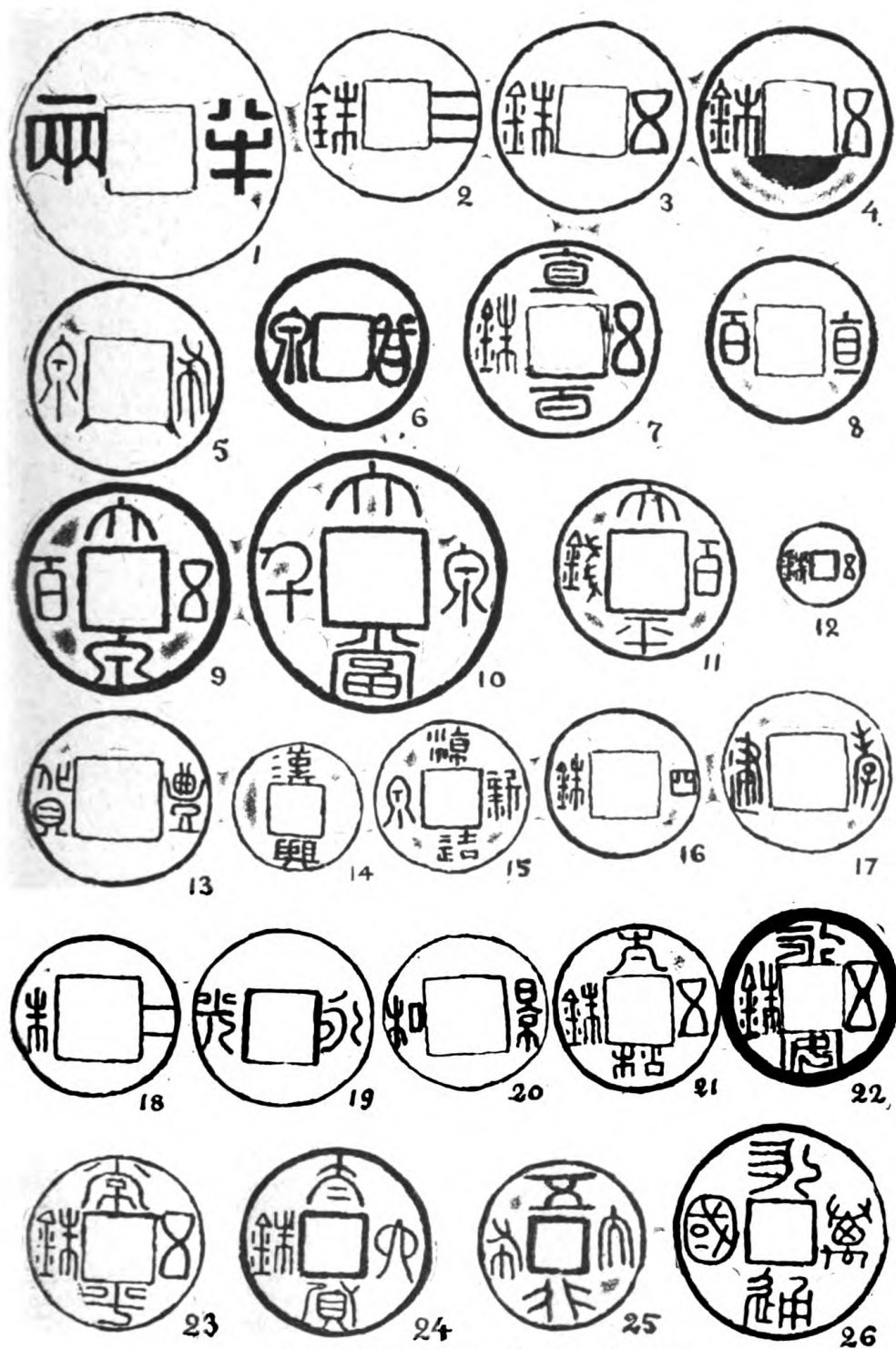
Continued from page 161.

Round Money (continued).

STATE OF TSIN.

This state seemed to have from its first existence some secret power by which it successively won and held the supremacy over the other states of China.

As we have already seen, Kuan chung, the name of the capitol, appeared on knife and pu money, and in the year 336 B. C. the king of Tchou granted to



The Coinage of China. (Brudin). Plate IX.

the king of Ts'in, the privilege of casting money without naming thereon the mint from which produced.

This money is round with a square hole, weighing 6 Liangs = 585 grains and about 43 m. in size. The legend is "Pan Liang" or half of a Liang of the same type as illustrated in Plate IX, No. 1, only the coin is larger than the cut would indicate. The coins so inscribed, but smaller, were the standard state money of Tsin and Han dynasties down to 118 B. C.

TSIN DYNASTY, B. C. 255-206.

The capital was Kuantchung and at this city the money was cast. The copper money was the same as those of the Tchou dynasty, round with a square hole in the centre, ("round as the sky and square as the earth").

They were smaller and more convenient weighing one eighth of a kin = 487.5 grs. Their legend was "Pan Liang" and they measured from 34 to 35 millimeters. Plate IX, No. 1. In B. C. 221 the use of gems, pearls, tortoise shells, cowries, and tea as money was forbidden. During the latter part of the dynasty the coin was still farther reduced in size, some weighing as little as 12 Tchus or 97.5 grains.

SI HAN OR WESTERN HAN DYNASTY. 206 B. C.-24 A. D.

The capital was Tch'ang ngan (Shensi). In the beginning of this dynasty the emperor came to the conclusion that the former money struck was too heavy and inconvenient for general use, and permission was granted the people to cast their own money. The absence of an official standard permitted the circulation of a large variety of small pieces, irregular in size and weight, some of them as thin as Yu Kieh or elm leaves. Some were inscribed Pan Liang with sizes from 7½ to 14 millimetres; others had no inscriptions.

In the second year of the reign of the empress Kao (187-180 B. C.) Pan Liang money was issued weighing eight Tchu, equal in value to those of the preceding reign or dynasty. They were struck in sizes from 23 to 25 millimeters and weighed from 40 to 57 grains.

In the year 175 B. C. the emperor Wen Ti (179-157 B. C.) issued Pan Liang coins of four tchu in weight. The pieces were from 23 to 25 mm. in diameter and weighed from 40 to 57 grains.

In the year B. C. 140, the emperor Wu Ti, (140-87 B. C.), issued for circulation a money weighing three tchu in accordance with its legend San Tchu, Plate IX, No. 2. This money was current only up to the year 136 B. C. when the Pan Liang coins were again issued with a raised rim to prevent their being filed. These were of an average 24 millimeters in size.

After being in use 218 years the standard Pan Liang coins had become so small and extensively counterfeited that it became necessary in B. C. 118 to issue a new coinage and the Wu Tchu, Plate IX, No. 3, with raised edges, except about the square hole on the obverse, became the standard of the Han dynasty and was not changed before 621 A. D. when the Tang dynasty issued a different currency.

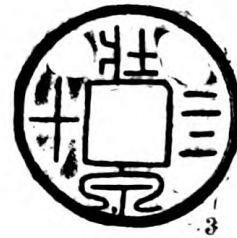
The Wu Tchu coins were issued in many varieties and sizes so much so that the exact date of issue cannot be determined but several of them are il-



大泉五十



貨泉



壯泉四十



中泉三十



幼泉二十



公泉一十



小泉直一



貨泉



貨布

The Coinage of China. Plate X.

illustrated in Plate IX and others will be spoken of further on. Every province and district was not permitted, as formerly, to cast its own coin, but a state mint was established at the capital which was placed under the direction of three members of the Shang lin or Academy.

In the years 71 and 60 B. C., under the emperor Shuen Ti (73-49 B. C.) it became necessary to make an additional mark on the 5 Tchu pieces and this was a raised edge on the upper side of the square hole on the obverse, also one as

represented by No. 9 on Plate IX. The Shan Lin mint from 117 B. C. to 1 A. D. struck over 280,000,000,000 of these 5 Tchu coins.

WANG MANG (Rebel) A. D. 7-22.

Wang Mang as regent A. D. 7 annulled the decrees enacted by the T'sin and Han dynasties as he wanted to return to the money of the Tchou dynasty. In the year A. D. 7 he reintroduced what was supposed to be the Pao hwa pieces of King Wang (523 B. C.), Plate X, No. 1, which is inscribed *Pao Ho*, meaning "precious exchangeable merchandise."

In the same year he struck a series of six round coins as follows:

No. 2, Plate X. *Ta tsuen Wu shih* = "Great source, 50." There are several sizes of these pieces weighing from 61 to 106 grains.

No. 3, Plate X. *Tchwang tsuen sze shih*, = "Full source, 40," weight 54 grs.

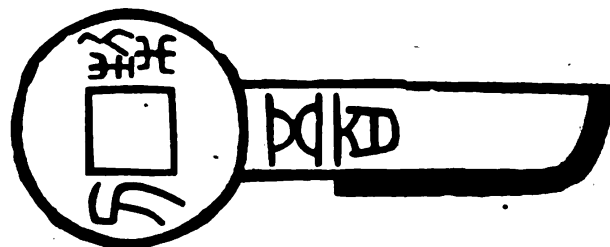
No. 4, Plate X. *Tchung siuen san shih*, = "Middle source, 30." weight 41 grs.

No. 5, Plate X. *Yu tsuen erh shih*, = "Young source, 20."

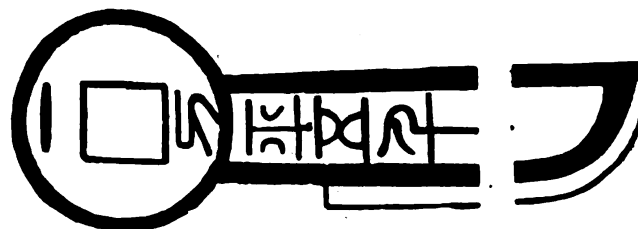
No. 6, Plate X. *Yao tsuen yh shih*, = "Little source, 10."

No. 7. Plate X. *Siao tsuen tch eh yh*, = "Small source, value 1." Weight from 11 to 23 grains.

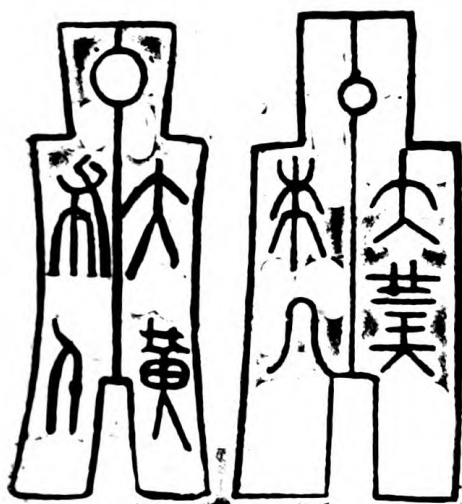
Wang Mang also introduced two kinds of knife money different in shape from those of the Tchou Dynasty. They were also thicker and struck between 7 and 10 A. D.



契刀五百 *Ki tao wu peh*, = Bond knife 500; weight from 243 to 268 grains.



一刀直五千 *Yh tao tang (ping on the coin) wu tsien* = "one knife equal to five thousand." These two coins were called "inlaid" knives because the two first characters were gilded; weight from 147 to 215-gr.



1 大布黃千



2 大布九百



3 第布八百



4 壯布七百



5 中布六百



6 差布五百



7 序布四百



8 幼布三百



9 小布二百



10 小布一百

The Coinage of China. Plate XI.

The high values on some of the coins of Wang Mang would indicate that they were struck as "money of necessity."

In A. D. 9, after Wang Mang had arrived at supreme power he feared that the inscriptions on the knife money would too much remind the people of the founder of the Han dynasty so he abolished the knife money and the Wu Tehu pieces and in A. D. 10 struck ten varieties of Pu money as follows:

No. 1, Plate XI. *Ta pu huang tsien*. "Great pu worth 1,000." weight 147-196 grains.

No. 2, Plate XI. *Tze pu kin peh*. "Classified pu 900."

No. 3, Plate XI. *Ti pu pah peh*. "Class pu 800."

No. 4, Plate XI. *Tchwang pu ts'ih peh*. "Full pu 700." weight 173 grains.

No. 5, Plate XI. *Tchung pu luh peh*. "Middle pu 600." weight 158 grains.

No. 6, Plate XI. *Tso pu wu peh*. "Serial pu 500."

No. 7, Plate XI. *Siu pu sze peh*. "Class pu 400." weight 86 grains.

No. 8, Plate XI. *Yu pu san peh*. "Young pu 300."

No. 9, Plate XI. *Yao pu erh peh*. "Little pu 200."

No. 10, Plate XI. *Siao pu yh peh*. "Small pu 100."

At last in A. D. 14 Wang Mang was assured that the people did not favor his antiquated system of coinage, so he abolished all his money then in circulation and made the following:

No. 8, Plate X. *Ho Tsien*. "Spring of Goods."

These coins were struck in many varieties and had an average weight of one Hwa = 48.74 grs. He also struck *Pu tsien* of which 25 were equal in value to one *Ho Pu*, Plate IX, No. 5. No. 9, Plate X. *Ho pu*, exchangeable (cloth) money (A. D. 14-20) weight 217-245 grains.

NOTE.—In the author's collection is a coin purchased at the sale of the Fonrobert collection and which was catalogued as Wang Mang's money. The first character is undeciphered, the second is tsien. Its weight is 40 grains. Plate IX, No. 6.

IRON MONEY OF SHUH (Szechuan).

The rebel king, Sun Shuh, A. D. 23-36, forbade the circulation of copper money in his dominion and struck money in iron. Wu tchu pieces of the old pattern were struck (Plate IX, No. 4), and there is also iron money inscribed Pan Liang and Ho tsien but no written record is found of them.

TUNG (Eastern) HAN DYNASTY.

A. D. 25-220. Capital, Lo-yang (Honan). In the beginning of this dynasty the circulating money was so largely counterfeited that silk, cloth, metal, and corn were used as money. Wu Ti (25-57) made in A. D. 26 some Wu Tchu pieces but the regular issues began in A. D. 40 to the great satisfaction of the people. Ling Ti (168-189) cast in A. D. 186 Wu Tchu money with a line radiating from each corner of the square hole to the circumference.

Under the reign of Hien Ti (180-220) numerous-copper statues of men and horses, especially all of those of *Fei Kien* (the poetical name of *Fung Peh*) the god of the wind, were seized and made into money—first small pieces of five fun and and later (190 A. D.) Wu Tchu money of the regular pattern, but without the outside rims.

THE PERIOD OF THE THREE KINGDOMS. A. D. 220-277.

Shuh Han dynasty, 221-263 A. D., capital Yh-tchou. Tchao Leih Ti, 221-222 A. D., made Wu Tchu money with the legend "*Tche peh Wu tchu*" = five tchu, value 100, weight 46 grains, Plate IX, No. 7. Two years later, or in A. D. 223, Shen Han Tchou (223-263) issued money inscribed *Tcheh peh*, weight 37 grains, Plate IX, No. 8. We also issued Wu Tchu coins in copper and iron with the characters in inverted order.

THE WEI KINGDOM, A. D. 220-255, capital Loh Yang. In the year 221 the Wu Tchu coins were abolished and silk cloth was substituted for money but later the metal was again in use.

THE WU KINGDOM, A. D. 221-280, capital Wu Tchang, after A. D. 229 Mo ling. Ta Ti (221-252) issued in 236 *Tu tsiuen wu peh*, "Great source 500," Plate IX, No. 9; and in 238 *Ta tsiuen tang tsien*, "Great source 1000," Plate IX, No. 10.

Sun Liang (252-258) issued in 256-258 *Tai ping peh tsien*, "100 cash of the Great Peace" (nien hao), Plate IX, No. 11. He also struck money inscribed *Tai ping peh kin*, "100 tchu of the Great Peace," and also *Ting ping yh peh*, "Established Peace 100."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ERBACH.**Numismatic and Historical Matters.**

[PH. HEINSBERGER.]

The former independent country of Erbach is situated in the Grand Duchy of Hessen (Germany) and at the present time consists only of the castle of Erbach. Their history dates back into the 15th century under the reign of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire of German nations who gave to the large cities, princes, and counts of their empire the privilege to coin money of their own. Many members of the noble family of Erbach were great warriors, and fought against the Turks in the service of the Venetian Republic, and other lands. In olden times the independent county of Erbach comprised within its limits many small cities in close proximity to Erbach and the reigning counts Erbach married into some of the noblest families of Germany. In the 18th century the independent county of Erbach was "med-

iatized" and annexed to the Grand Duchy of Hessen, but the counts retained their princely rights and authority, but they now own only their castle, Erbach, (not the village Erbach) and the eldest son is still reigning count of Erbach (in his castle), he owns also large real estate holdings and is a very rich man.

The archives of Erbach do not give special detail regarding the coin struck because the old time counts had reserved for themselves only the right of supervision as owners. So far as known the first coin struck at Erbach was a memorial coin (sometimes called mourning coin) and was struck on the occasion of the death of Louise Juliana, a daughter of the reigning count George II of Erbach, and who died in 1670. The coin is a fourth thaler and is in silver and may be described as follows:

Obv.—IN MEMORIAM . DNAE . LOYSAE JVL . COMITISS—SAIN . DE STEMME-ER . BACH . NAT . 1604 . DEFUNCTAE Ao 1670. (In memory of our daughter Luise Juliane (married) Countess of Sayn of Stemmer-Erbach (born 1604, died 1660).

Rev.—INVENI . PORTVM . SPES ET FORTVNAE VALETE. (Gone is the faith of Hope and Happiness, Amen!) In the center within a circle is a sail boat with Countess Luise Juliane, her hands folded, seated in the boat.

Another coin slightly differing is the following guilder or florin, general design same as the last with inscription as follows: JULIANAE COMITIS . SAIN DE STEMME . ERBACH . NAT A, D. 1604 . DEFUNCT ANNO 1670.

The regular coins of Erbach were minted from 1675 to 1676 under the Three Brothers, the reigning counts George Ludwig I, George Albrecht III, and George VI, and they minted guildens (florins) in silver, which was the circulating medium in Southern Germany, and the Erbach coins were listed at the stock exchange in the free city and republic of Frankfort-on-the-Main, which secured the recognition as a circulating medium in Southern Germany (in and outside of Erbach territory). But the Erbach coins were not imperial German coins and were consequently called "Land munze," which means limited circulation.

The Erbach mint was located at the city of Breilberg. The Three Brothers before named, counts of Erbach, made a contract with two Jews, Nathan David and Moses Elkana. The contract in short read: With the permission and according to our privilege granted us by His Royal Imperial Majesty, our great and illustrious master, and Ruler of Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, we open a mint at our castle at Breilberg and have leased the right to coin money to the Jews above named and their heirs. Each coin (florin) must contain 1 mark fine silver or 16 Gulden Frankfort value. A mint master and an assayer must be employed. The Jews were independent mint masters but the Counts of Erbach, as the owners, were nominal supervisors. This agreement was signed at the castle at Breilberg on June 10th, 1675, and was formally signed by the counts in German, and by the Jews in Hebrew.

These two Jews as mint leasees furnished the silver, and the first mint master was Peter Paul Peckstein, who had as his mint arms a cross beam upon which was a heart into which were stuck several hooks. Each coin also

had his initials, P. P. P. During his year of service he struck 37,500 silver gulden. His successor was Jurgen Lippold Jaster. This mint master at first used the old seal of Pockstein, but omitted the initials, P. P. P., and also his own initials. Later Jaster had cut (by an unknown Jew) a new die. In a cross parted shield above is a lily and beneath three lilies, and on top of the shield his initials, I. L. J. The assayer was Wilhelm Bengerath from Frankfurth, who received 150 Reich thalers (\$130) per annum and who secured the Erbach coins circulation in the Republic and free city of Frankfurth-on-the-Main, a valuable concession. Gulden (florin) and half-gulden silver coins of Erbach were struck and the mint was closed in July, 1676.

As above mentioned, the coins were struck under the reign of the three brothers, Counts of Erbach, but as only one portrait could be placed on each coin it was arranged that a certain quantity of coins should be struck bearing the portrait of each of the counts.

The Erbach coins may be described as follows: Count George Ludwig's portrait; one gulden silver 1675 (mint master Peter Paul Pochstein).

Obverse: A circle of rings, GEORG : LUD : COM : IN (60) ERBACH ET . DN : IN . B . [George Ludwig Count 60 (Kreutzer equal to one gulden) of Erbach, Ruler in Breiberg].

Within the circle of pearls, in the centre beneath the count's crown, is a shield, on both sides surrounding are crossed palm branches, and 16-75.

Reverse: The letter P in the upper and side angles of an X. HERR NACH DEINEM WILLEN. (Lord, to thy will.)

Within a thin circle and outside the circle on both sides, a laurel branch with fruits.

Another gulden was struck the same year without the initials of the mint-master as follows:

Obverse: Inscription same as last. Below the crown is a shield surrounded on both sides by palm branches; above the shield 16-75.

Reverse: A cross, HERR NACH DEINEM WILLEN, surrounded below by crossed leaved branches blooming.

There was also struck a coin of the value of the North German thaler.

Obverse: MONETA NOVA ARGENTEA (new silver money) surrounding a shield.

Reverse: A rose HERR NACH DEINEM WILLEN (a rose) surrounded by laurel branches.

Count George was a very young man when the following gulden was struck in 1675:

Obverse: The youthful portrait of Count George . GEORG . COM . IN . ER . (60) BACH . DOM . I . B . (George, count of Erbach, ruler in Breiberg). The count is in armor, has long curled hair, and a long mantle is thrown over his shoulder.

Reverse: PRO DEO ET PATRIA (for God and country) 1675. Below the crown is a shield and crossed palm branches.

The following coins have the portrait of George Albrecht. Guldens of 1675.

Obverse: GEORG ALBRECHT (60) C . Z . ERBACH . V . H . Z . B .

(George Albrecht Count of Erbach and Ruler in Breiherg). The count's head is covered by a long curled wig and the body bears an armor and long mantle.

Reverse: OMNIA CUM DEO ET NIHIL SINE EO (With God all, nothing without him). Three P's in the upper and side angles of an X (mint-master Pockstein's sign).

Below the crown is a shield, crossed palm branches ornament both sides; surmounting the shield, the date, 1675.

Half-gulden, or 30 krutzers, of a similar design were also struck the same year.

In 1676 a gulden was struck presenting the count in full face with wig, clad in armor and a mantle thrown over his shoulder. Inscription: OMNIA CUM DEO . NIHIL SINE EO. 1676. The shield containing the arms of Erbach-Breiherg surrounded by crossed palm branches, surmounted by the count's crown, besides which are the mint master, Jurgen Lippold Jaster's initials I. L. I.

Another gulden was struck the same year in which the count was represented with a breast portrait and crown. The head in long wig. Inscription, same as last on obverse and reverse. On reverse is the count's crown surmounting a shield on both sides surrounded by crossed palm branches. Above besides the shield 16—76.

Another gulden was struck the same year representing the count in a profile bust to right and the arms of Erbach.

Obverse: GEORG ALBRECHT (60) C . Z . ERBACH V . (H . Z . B .)

The count has a long curled wig, is dressed in armor and mantle and wears a necktie.

Reverse: OMNIA CUM DEO ET NIHIL SINE EO . I. G. J. (mint-master's initials).

Below the Count's crown is a shield, surrounded on both sides with crossed palm branches. Besides the top of the shield at the edge the date 16—76.

Another similar gulden was struck the same year. Profile portrait of the Count in long curled wig, dressed in armor, and a close tied necktie, to left. Inscription same as last.

Reverse: Similar to the last.

A very thick half-gulden was also struck this year. Profile portrait of the count to right on the obverse with the following inscription: GEORG ALBRECHT (30) C . Z . ERBACH U . H . Z . B .

Reverse: A crowned shield surrounded by palm branches. Above and beside the Count's crown the divided date 16—76. Inscription—OMNIA CUM DEO ET NIHIL SINE EO, and the mint-master's initials, I. L. J.

The before mentioned thaler struck by George Ludwig was probably not issued for general circulation, but as a donation from the mint-master to the Counts of Erbach, the owners of the mint. This piece with other proof coins were given by the Counts to their noblemen friends as souvenirs.

The 60 and 30 on the coins of Erbach all mean 60 kreutzer = 1 gulden (florin) or 30 kreutzer = $\frac{1}{2}$ gulden ($\frac{1}{2}$ florin).

NEW YORK CITY.

HISTORY OF MONEY.

Used in Different Stages of Civilization. Gradual Evolution from Skins, Fishhooks, Shells, etc., in Hunting Stage to Silver and Gold in Present Commercial Stage.

A study of the growth of money may be useful just now in order to give a more definite idea of exactly what money is and to learn why certain articles or substances have been discarded, and others retained. The natural and general tendencies well understood, we have only to judge of the future by past experience to predict what will and what will not be the principal money metal of the near future.

HUNTING AND FISHING STAGE.

The kind of money in use in any country indicates the degree of civilization attained. Man probably became a trading animal in the hunting and fishing stage. Weapons of war and the chase, together with skins and furs, were then the most important kinds of property. Hence we find that the more useful, stable and portable of these articles were first used as money and are so used today in barbarous countries.

Beaver skins or "beaver" was the unit of value when our forefathers traded with the Indians. Thus 1 beaver equals 1 brass kettle; 1 beaver equals 2 shillings; 6 beavers equal 1 gallon brandy, etc. Fishhooks formed the currency on the northern shores of the Indian ocean from Persia to Ceylon. Latterly, however, pieces of bent wire substituted for real hooks. Wampum was the currency of the more civilized Indian tribes in New England and on Long Island. It consisted of white beads, made from the ends of a periwinkle shell, or black beads made a clam shell arranged in strings or belts. It became the official money of New England and New Amsterdam and lost its place as money between 1650 and 1700, when the "Smart Alecks" among the whites began to debase it by leaving the beads unpolished or unpierced or by making them of bone, horn, glass and even of wood. The colonists legislated much trying to fix prices, and to save wampum from declining in value, but it was being produced too cheaply. Natural law was against it and it had to go.

The use of shells as money is still common on many tropical coasts. Their wide use is probably due to the strong passion, common to primitive man, for adornment. This gives shells a permanent value. Besides they are very durable, comparatively light and are convenient for small change. Whales' teeth, arrowheads, beads, tusks of ivory and engraved stones are some of the other money materials of this and later stages of civilization.

THE PASTORAL STAGE.

Man early tamed the domestic animals. The sheep and the cow being the

most useful, they naturally, with their skins (and sometimes with their milk), formed the currency and the unit of value. Our words fee, pecuniary and capital come from the use of cattle as money. Similar words in nearly every language testify to the once general use of cows and sheep as money. A man's wealth was estimated by his herds and flocks.

It was in this stage that conquerors stopped eating captives because it was discovered that they were worth more as shepherds and carriers of water, wood, etc. Hence also slaves often figured as money.

AGRICULTURAL STAGE.

In the agricultural stage man owns land, has fixed habitations and is possessed of a far greater variety of property than when he was a nomad. Though he continued to use cattle, slaves, etc., as money, yet he sometimes added staple farm products and began to use metals, especially copper and gold, which at first were usually estimated in terms of cattle and were measured roughly instead of being weighed.

Wheat, barley and oats are now, as they have been for 2,000 years, a medium of exchange in Norway and other remote parts of Europe. Maize, or Indian corn, once formed the currency of Mexico, Central America and some of the early colonies. Tobacco formed the principal money of Virginia and Maryland. It was legal tender in Maryland in 1732. The price of wives varied from 100 to 150 pounds of tobacco. Dried codfish was one currency in Newfoundland. Sugar, rum, ginger, olive oil, eggs, indigo and molasses are some of the products that have been used in different countries. The friends of tobacco and corn tried hard to prevent these "crimes against humanity," but the copper, gold, and silver bug conspirators came out on top in spite of special legislation in the interests of tobacco and corn. This was a hard blow to our country. There is plenty of tobacco, corn, eggs and molasses to give us all the "per capita" we could carry if the crime of demonitization had not been committed against them, thereby causing prices of these and other articles, except the precious metals to fall precipitately. Economists tell us that these articles ceased to be used as money because they lacked some es-



Japan, ¼ Yen.

Itzebou.

sential quality. They say that some were perishable; others bulky and hard to transport; others could not be easily divided for the purpose of making change; others were not uniform in size or quality, while nearly all lacked

stability of value. But every tobacco, corn, molasses or egg producer and every lover of the weed, of omelets or johnny cake and sorghum knows that they were demonetized because they were so plentiful that the shylocks could not monopolize them as easily as they could the precious metals.

MANUFACTURING STAGE.

The manufacturing stage is not clearly defined. Hoes were once money in China and they are today in Anam. Little hoes took the place of real hoes and became a true money.

Hand made nails once circulated as money in some Scotch villages. Some of the other money articles that may perhaps belong to this stage are cotton cloth, straw hats, cubes of salt, tea, beeswax, knives and silk cloth. It was probably in this stage that the precious metals began to be measured and weighed more accurately and to be cast into standard forms.

COMMERCIAL STAGE.

1. Internal Trade.—When men began to live in cities, to have regular markets where products were exchanged and to have shopkeepers or merchants and professional traders, there was great need of a more exact and scientific money such as could be supplied only by the metals. These began to be cast or stamped into regular forms, sizes or weights. Bronze bars and stamped bronze pieces were used in Greece and Italy. The bronze piece here represented shows the evolution from cattle money to stamped metallic money. Weights in the form of sheep indicate that sheep were in Biblical times the unit of value in Palestine.

Iron was used as money in Sparta. Pieces of bent iron ready for the blacksmith pass as money in west Africa and elsewhere.

"Cash" or "sapek" or "le" is the only native coin and the only legal tender of China as well as the principal money of small accounts. Cash consists of round disks of a kind of brass with a square hole in the center. The evolu-



Rome, denarius, about 250 B. C.

tion of cash is interesting. About 200 B. C. the Chinese were still using a bronze currency representing knives 5 2-5 inches long, with a hole in one end of the handle. By 500 A. D. the knives were 7 1-5 inches long and the hole or ring was larger. Later the handle disappeared and the ring was attached to the blade, which was increased in thickness to give the same weight as formerly. Still later the blade was gotten rid of and the ring was pierced with

a square hole for the string. Thus transformed the original and cumbersome knife money became a comparatively convenient currency, though the value has depreciated greatly, partly because of reduced size and inferior quality of metal used.

Cash is the basis of all price computations in China. Considerable sums may be paid in gold or silver, but they are treated as merchandise and are bought and sold by weight without a government stamp to guarantee weight and fineness.



India, mohur of Shah Alam. 1789.

The *as* was a brass coin used in Italy until after 200 A. D.

2. International Trade.—When trade became international there was still greater need for the most accurate and reliable counters of value possible. Real coinage began when governments first guaranteed weight and fineness with an official stamp. A great part of this immense gain to commerce and civilization was lost when, after a while, monarchs began to abuse this coining privilege and to break faith with their subjects by stamping light weight or other debased coins as genuine. Such coins would continue in use, but would soon depreciate in value.

The illustration represents one of the earliest silver coins. It was struck in Rome about 300 B. C.

Gold was coined in Rome in 206 B. C. The *solidus* weighed four scruples



Tunis, eight coroubs, A. H. 1281.

from 312 A. D. to 1453 and formed the basis of more modern European coins. The florin, coined in Florence in the fourteenth century, was the first regular coin of western Europe. It soon became the recognized unit of value in com-

merce and was replaced only by the English sovereign, which has since remained the standard unit of value for international trade.

The commercial world has chosen gold as money because, all things considered, it is better fitted for this purpose than any other metal or substance. It owes its position entirely to its intrinsic worth. It has needed no special legislation to sustain it, nor has the almost unlimited special legislation in the interest of silver and other metals and substances been able to make them "as good as gold" in any modern civilized country. It has come by evolution



Columbia, eight reals.



Columbia, Popayan, eight reals.

and will not go even by revolution. We have passed the fishhook, wampum, tobacco, iron and silver stages of civilization and have entered the golden stage. Each year sees some progressive country stop experimenting with the fickle and fluctuating silver standard and declare for the stable and world



Holland, William II, 2½ Guilders.



Mexico, Doubloon.

recognized gold standard of value. Possibly we may, by foolish legislation, make silver legal tender for awhile and drive gold out of circulation, but our commercial interests will continue to use gold, and soon all interests will be glad to drop Mexico and China and to return to the society of civilized nations.

WAMPUM.

The History of American Shell Money.

The strong interest felt just now in all matters relating to money makes timely an account of the shell money that was current among our American Indians when they were first met by Europeans. The name and general use of the money beads called wampum are familiar enough, but the volume, importance and effect of it upon trade has been forgotten.

The use of a circulating medium to facilitate commerce by simplifying the awkward devices of barter is supposed to indicate a considerable advance toward civilization in the people employing it. On this score, the North American Indians ought to stand high in the list of barbarians, since they possessed an aboriginal money of recognized value, although it had no sanction other than common custom.

This money was made from sea-shells, which seem to have commended themselves for this purpose to widely different peoples. A small brown cowry attained a great circulation, and is still largely used in tropical Africa, India, and the South Sea Islands. It was once the coin of those regions to the exclusion of everything else, in trading with the savages, and ships going after cargoes of ivory, palm oil, sandalwood, and similar products, were obliged first to provide themselves with cargoes of cowries at Zanzibar or some other port where they could be bought in large quantities.

This small shell, smooth, shining, easily perforated, and not too common, was the most suitable thing that could be found. It could not be produced artificially, or counterfeited, or acquired without considerable exertion. It therefore represented an expenditure of labor on the part of its possessor, and became at once a purchasing power. Its "intrinsic" value was derived from the fact that strings of this shell were everywhere highly esteemed as ornaments, and could always be turned to good account in that way when their owner had no immediate use for them in trade. This, in fact, is the basis of value in all the shell moneys, which were ornaments first and became a monetary currency because of their convenience and universal acceptability. This resembles the way in which gems were regarded in the Middle Ages, when there were no banks or means of carrying and transferring money by drafts or letters of credit. A man going upon a long journey would provide for his expenses by putting his funds into jewels, one of which he would sell whenever he needed more cash. This was the only practicable method in those days of making one's wealth portable.

Among the aborigines of the cowry-using countries the shells represented approximately the purchasing power of money today; but when European

traders began to gather them systematically where they grew, take them in ship-loads to the interior of Africa, the New Hebrides and similar regions, they increased the number in circulation so enormously and outbid one another so recklessly (as they could well afford to do) that the shells became extremely common and sank in value to almost nothing.

No alterations were made to the cowry, except to punch a small hole in it for the passage of a thread; and in this respect it resembles the hiqua or money-strings of tusk-shells (*Dentolium*), which, as will be presently explained, has only recently gone out of use among the Indians of our Northwest coast.

The origin of American shell money may be taken to have been somewhat as follows: Shells by their pretty shape and bright colors attracted the eye of the savage, who, finding them easy to suspend about his clothing, employed them as ornaments, certain kinds becoming especially fashionable. Only those tribes living on the shores of the ocean could obtain these shells; but as soon as they were in request by natives of the interior exchanges quickly sprang up. Roger Williams, speaking of the trades pursued by the members of the Narragansett Indians of Rhode Island, records that those along the coast "made mouey" as a regular and profitable operation. The longer these exchanges continued, the more frequently and widely they were carried on, the more the shell beads lost their character as ornaments and became truly money.

The shell-money of the eastern coast consisted of small cylindrical beads from a fifth to a quarter of an inch in length, of two kinds and values represented by different colors, white and dark purple. A great variety of names and spellings of the Indian terms for these beads appears in the books of the early voyagers and historians, none of which survive in popular parlance except wampum, which seems originally to have designated the white beads alone.

This white variety was most plentiful and was of inferior value. It was commonly made from the central column of the large pear-shaped conch (*Fulgar*), the most plentiful large univalve on the eastern coast. Roger Williams wrote in his "Key" to the Narragansetts: "The New England Indians are ignorant of Europe's coyne. * * * Their owne is of two sorts; one white, which they make of the stem or stock of the periwinkle, which they call *Meteahuk*, when all the shell is broken off." This kind was distinguished by law in Rhode Island as late as 1663. Smith's "History of New Jersey" tells the same thing of that coast; and Beverly's "History of Virginia," date 1805, records that the riches of the Indians there consisted of "peak, roenoke and such like trifles." The first was made from the quahaug shell, but roenoke was the name of a poorer sort of bead made from the conch.

The dark colored variety of wampum—the gold of the red man—was fabricated out of a small part of the shell of the hard clam or quahaug, which the Indians gathered alive by wading or diving, not having such rakes as are used by modern clam dredgers. Toward one end (the forward) of the otherwise white interior of each of the valves of this mollusk's shell is a deep purplish or brownish-black scar which fishermen call the "eye." It indicates the at-

tachment of the large muscle by which the animal shuts and holds its shells together. This dark spot the Indians broke out of the shell and used as the material for their dark colored beads. These were used twice as much as the white ones, because they represented that difference in rarity and labor of manufacture.

Some of the methods of making this finer sort of bead coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awl-blades from Europe," says Williams, "they made shift to bore their shell money with stone"; and from the shell heaps along the New England coast are now exhumed these old flint awls or drills of a prehistoric design, which may have been revolved in some cases by a bow such as jewelers employ at present. Lawson describes, in his account of early trading in Carolina, a method of drilling with a nail stuck in a cane or reed. "They roll it continually on their thighs with their right hand, holding the bit of shell with their left; so in time they drill a hole quite through it which is very tedious work."

The coinage, so to speak, of this shell money was, therefore, a work of patient labor and great delicacy of manipulation, and there was no fear of increasing the supply beyond the demands of trade by the worth of one deer-skin, since a savage would rarely make a single bead more than sufficed for his immediate wants. It was, however, a true medium of exchange—a real currency. All the early writers speak of it as "riches" and "money" and "current specie."

The Delawares, in fact, had a tribal treasury of wampum, out of which were paid the expenses of public affairs! Hired servants at stated feasts and ceremonials were paid in wampum, and great quantities were thrown into graves for the use of the departed spirit in the next world.

It followed as a matter of course that the shrewd first traders who came to New York and New Jersey should adopt this currency, which all the nations were accustomed to, receiving it as pay for their merchandise and with it buying peltries of the Indians. Thus wampum quickly became a standard of value among the earliest colonists, their currency to a great extent in their transactions with each other, and finally even a legal tender.

Though the beads were often used separately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon cords or sinews, which might or might not be plaited into bands and be known as wampum belts. The length of these strings varied, but in the neighborhood of the Hudson a length of about six feet was found to be the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence a fathom became the Dutch unit of trade. In the South the unit length was a string as long as the distance from the elbow to the tip of the little finger—a cubit.

The Indians were particular as to the quality and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of their finish—to speak scientifically, the amount of personal labor they represented—depended their value; and they were careful to examine each string, and if it were imperfect, or the beads worn and irregular, they would not accept it. They measured the quantity by their thumbs, counting six beads to the length from the end of the nail to the first joint.

Woolsey's "History of New York," written in 1679, says that then wampum was "valued above the Spanish or English silver."

Now came some "financiering." Seeing that profit and wealth lay in possession of wampum, the burghers along the Hudson River, as the easiest way of getting rich, began to make it, there being no law against a free and unlimited coinage. With their tools of steel and knowledge of lathes, this could be done very rapidly, and there was no lack of clam-shells; but with the absence of the painstaking care bestowed upon the native, hand-made beads, came a poor quality of wampum which the Indians would not accept at the same price as before. To widen their market the Dutch carried the custom to New England, where it seems that the Pilgrims had not made much use of wampum. The Massachusetts rulers tried to prohibit it, but when the Indians there learned that it could buy goods from white men, they began to make it more industriously, and the amount increased so rapidly that the usual result—depreciation—followed.

But meanwhile trade flourished, the wampum (or seawant, as the Dutch called it) circulating everywhere exactly as money does with us. William Kieft was then Governor of New Netherlands, and in the Knickerbocker History Irving gives a humorous account of the financial troubles that ensued. To check the evil effects of the inflation hinted at above, Kieft had his counsel pass a law, dated April 18, 1641, whose preamble illustrates in a singular way the truth of the rule that a cheaper money always supplants a dearer. This law read thus:

"Whereas' very bad Wampum is at present circulating here, and payment is made in nothing but rough, unpolished stuff, which is brought hither from other places, where it is 50 per cent- cheaper than it is paid out here, and the good polished Wampum, commonly called Manhattan Wampum, is wholly put out of sight or exported, which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this country; In order to provide in therefor, We do, therefore, for the public good, interdict and forbid all persons * * * to receive in payment, or to pay out, any unpolished Wampum during the next month of May, except at Five for one Stiver, and that strung, and then after that Six beads for one Stiver. Whosoever shall be found to have acted contrary hereunto, shall provisionally forfeit the Wampum which is paid out and ten guilders for the Poor, and both payer and payee are alike liable. The well-polished Wampum shall remain at its price as before, to-wit, Four for one Stiver, provided it be strung."

In Massachusetts (act of 1648) "wampumpeag" was legal tender for all debts up to 40 shillings, "except county rates to the Treasurer," the white at eight for a penny and the black at four for a penny. In 1656 the Pequot Indians paid as tribute to the united colonies 215 fathoms of wampum. At this time the white was worth 5 shillings sterling per fathom of 360 beads, and the black 10 shillings. It was legal tender in New England until 1661, and in New York until somewhat later, but it remained useful for a long period afterward.

Nearly a century passed, and still the shell money held a firm place in col-

onial trade all along the coast, though it had depreciated to about one-fourth its former value. Baron Kalm, who wrote a most observant book about America in 1845, has much to say of it. He tells us that the Indians of the backwoods knew or cared little for gold or silver, but demanded wampum; and that there were factories of it, especially at Albany. The Rev. Mr. Burnaby saw it made on Staten Island, and in 1756 Jacob Spicer, of Cape May, then one of the leading merchants of New Jersey, collected all he could of it, and found his stock worth more than its weight in silver coin. A factory for making wampum for the Western Indian trade survived at Park Ridge, N. J., until about 1875.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOS. HOOPER.]

The man who is smitten with a widow must beware of the widow's smite.

A RARE COIN.—Small boy (who has been interested in coin collecting):
 "Papa, what is the rarest coin you know of?"

Papa (sadly): "A twenty-dollar gold piece, my son."

M. Waddington's great collection of coins has been sold by his family to the French Government for \$100,000. He had intended to bequeath it to the state but was prevented from doing so by heavy pecuniary losses.

The first steam coining press was invented by M. Thonneller, of France, in 1833 and was first used in the United States' mint in 1838. It was remodeled and rebuilt in 1858, but in 1874 was superseded by the one now in operation. This one is the very perfection of mechanism, in which the vibration and unsteady bearing of the former one is done away with and precision attained by the solid stroke, with a saving of over 75 per cent. in the wearing and breaking of the dies from which the coins are struck.

Sir William Napier's peninsular gold medal for Salamanca, with clasps for Nivelles and Nive, together with his K. C. B. badge and his General's sash, were sold at auction in London lately for \$1550. This was the Napier who wrote the history of the Peninsular War. A Victoria cross brought \$350, a collection of American Indian chiefs' medals was sold at the same price; one of 1890, with the Queen's bust and the Prince of Wales' plumes, bringing \$140, and one of 1840, \$160. The Order of the Red Button of China brought \$137.

It is said that the largest check was drawn on the Cape of Good Hope Bank on July 18, 1889, in settlement of the amalgamation of the Kimberly diamond mines. It was for £5,333,650, or about \$25,000,000.

SMOOTH AND DEFACED COINS.—Every man above 45 years of age must recall the many smooth and defaced United States silver coins afloat before metallic money of all sorts, save small token coins, was driven out of circulation by paper currency. A noticeably worn coin is seldom seen nowadays, save, perhaps, on the Mexican border, where shadowy coins from the sister Republic have a feeble circulation. The Canadian coins that circulate on the northern border are sharply stamped and of full weight.

A RARE SIGHT IN THE MINT.—A rare sight is revealed to the observer who is permitted to enter the vast vault in the Mint basement where \$50,000,000 in silver is being counted. The sum of \$19,000,000 has already been taken out, leaving a big area in the center, and behind laces of iron all round bright silver coins shine. They escaped from the moldy bags and made a lining in each compartment of pure white metal. The filtering of the dollars through the laced iron, however, upsets all possibilities of tallying the amount in each of the many compartments, and the counters will not know if they have made a mistake or the coins are missing until the whole \$50,000,000 is counted. The amount in the first compartment was \$18,000,000, but the sliding of the coins out of the bags and through into other "celis" made the count nearly \$1,000 out of the road. There will accordingly be a surplus in the other compartments.—Philadelphia Call.

A VALUABLE MEDAL.—Looking over a collection of coins and medals which Sotheby & Wilkinson are preparing for early sale—remarks a London correspondent—I came upon one which tells an almost incredible story. It forms part of a group of Peninsular medals, and commemorates the action fought at Vento del Pozzo on October 23rd, 1812. An account of the engagement will be found in Wellington's dispatches. The whole French army, Wellington says, followed his movements. The British rear guard consisted of the Second Life Guards and Gen. Anson's Brigade. Three times the French forces were flung upon these two battalions, but always repulsed with great loss. That for such gallant action a medal should be struck is natural enough. The strange part of the story comes in when it is known that not till after the lapse of 50 years were the medals distributed! In the year of 1862 a few old men, survivors of the French attack and of a subsequent half century of time, were with difficulty picked out and had medals bestowed upon them. As the auctioneer, with grim but unconscious satire, observes. "The medal is extremely rare; very few veterans being alive in 1862 to receive it."

The disappearance of large quantities of gold and silver from the coinage circulation of a country is one of those things that no government has been able to prevent, and the question, what becomes of these metals, is one of both interest and importance. A vast amount of both gold and silver every year goes to India and China and never returns. According to O'Connor, be-

tween 1860 and 1889, India absorbed £113,000,000 of gold and £227,000,000 of silver. Neither ever comes back to Europe; the natives hoard it or convert it into personal ornaments. China likewise imports and absorbs an enormous quantity. A vast amount is annually used in the manufactures and arts. The gold which is used in the form of gold-leaf on the lettering in show windows, on the frames of pictures and the like is rarely recovered, but disappears completely from the world's visible supply. The abrasion of coins, their destruction in fires, accidental loss, shipwreck and other methods contribute annually to the aggregate of precious metal that disappears as completely as though annihilated. Soetbeer calculates that between 1831 and 1890 the world produced 6518 tons of gold, of which 558 tons went East, 2070 disappeared in manufactures and 3890 were employed in money. In the same period the production of silver was 62,200 tons, of which the East took 39,900 tons, 14,500 were employed in the arts, and 8700 in coinage.

WHERE SILVER IS NOT.—In the Malay Peninsula coins resembling small wafers are made from the resinous juice of a tree. They are probably of smaller value than any other coins in the world, 10,000 of them being estimated to be worth only one penny. The islands of Santa Barbara still use shells, and a good horse may still be bought for a string of them. Among the Aborigines of California a species of Abalone shell was so highly estimated that a horse could be had for a single specimen. Among other peculiar forms of currency used elsewhere may be mentioned red feathers in the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, cubes of tea in Tartary, and iron shovels or hoes among the Malagasy. Corn has been the medium of exchange in the remote parts of Europe from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present day. In Norway, corn is even deposited in banks and loaned and borrowed. Eggs are said to have circulated in the Alpine valleys of Switzerland, and dried codfish in the Colony of Newfoundland. Salt has been circulated not only in Abyssinia, but in Sumatra, Mexico, and elsewhere. Copper bars or skewers were used in Greece. In Thibet and some parts of China little blocks of compressed Tea are used as money. In the last century sugar was used in the West Indies, and tobacco in Virginia. In 1866 the landed proprietors in Virginia were reduced to such straits that they were compelled to use dried squirrel skins as money.—From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Representative Woomer, who manages the affairs of the People's national bank when he is at home at Lebanon, Pa., tells of a strange deposit at that institution the other day. It was made by the executors of the estate of Mrs. Moses Light, an old lady who owned a truck farm and apparently did not have much faith in banks. At any rate, \$4,000 in cash was found concealed about her house when she died. It included \$47 of the fractional currency issued by the government during the war, representing all denominations from 3 to 50 cents. There were 1,700 pennies, gold and silver pieces of all denominations and dates, and \$1,300 in bills issued by the Lebanon state bank, which went out of business more than thirty years ago. There were a large number of greenbacks of the earliest issues which have not been in circulation since

the war, and several of the interest-bearing currency notes that were issued in 1864 and were all supposed to have been redeemed long ago. Some of the fractional currency was in the original sheets, and many of the notes were entirely fresh, never having been used. This accumulation apparently represented the old lady's savings for many years. The collection was placed on exhibition in the bank, and before the day was over every piece of the old money had been secured as souvenirs by the customers of the bank, who left modern money of equal face value in exchange for it. There is no doubt that the collection would have sold for a much larger sum than its face value if it had been offered to a dealer in that sort of curiosities.

DETROIT NUMISMATISTS.

Coins! Coins! Coins!

Haven't you wondered what possible interest there could be in a collection of these rusty, musty, mutilated, old monetary relics of the past, and marvelled that a man of his intellect, or a woman of her taste, could be such cranks over so vacuous a subject? I know you have. I have heard one of you, a lady of sense, too, declare that you wouldn't keep the—yes, you said "filthy" old things in the house. But dear me! a single glance in this department of paleontology is like a peep in an exhumed mine of treasures, and the prospector is willing to delve into the sludge for further sights. And rust! Why, there is a technical term for the green, blue or yellow rusts which are coats of aristocracy and cherished by connoisseurs; other coins, however, are without value unless possessing their virgin purity.

There is a great deal to learn about coins. When we realize that numismatics is a science inseparably connected with the religion, history and art of a nation, we will agree with Mionnet that it is "a magnificent branch of archeology," and congratulate ourselves upon having in Detroit quite a coinage coterie and one of the two finest collections in America.

George W. Rice is an authority upon coins and medals. As someone said regarding him, "Mr. Rice can tell you all you want to know about coins, and you can rely upon his word as you would upon the gospel. His advice is asked upon pieces of doubtful authenticity, not only by local collectors, but by those throughout the United States, who often send coins for his examination.

"Just to study the lives of those sixteen sovereigns," said Mr. Rice, point-

ing to the coined portraits of some of Germany's illustrious monarchs, "would cover history for three hundred years. Coins are the pictorial records of the world. Their designs represent the rise and fall of nations, the changes of religion; the manners and dress of the country. The character of the rulers is shown not only in the facial outlines, but by the symbol exhibited on the reverse. The Greeks considered money too sacred for a human head and decorated it with their divinities, while the western nations thought the heads of their governments too sacred to be engraved upon their circulating medium of exchange."

Mr. Rice has a regular portrait gallery of historical celebrities, including every German ruler from Charles V to Francis II. One medallion coin, a crown rouble, commemorates the coronation of Alexander II of Russia.

Medallion coins are those issued for general circulation and with a specific value, and at the same time are imperishable monuments of passing events. Our Columbian half-dollar is an example.

"The general opinion is that age makes the value of coins," said Mr. Rice, "but it is a mistaken idea; the condition and the rarity make the worth. Some copper cents from American mints of a quarter a century ago are more priceless than silver coins struck centuries before Christ. Many of the former coins are common while this"—picking up a flying eagle cent of the United States mintage for 1856—"would bring a large price."

"What?" exclaimed the interviewer, "that copper penny?"

"You mean cent," replied Mr. Rice with emphasis; "it is unpatriotic to say penny. America never had a penny. Pennies are English."

"There have been a number of coins struck off as samples, sometimes as few as sixteen. There were only sixty dollars coined in 1858. This must be a hybrid"—indicating a dollar dated 1804—"for according to the mint records no dollars were coined during that year."

The piece in this splendid assortment which comes nearest to classic perfection of design and workmanship, is a crown of George III., engraved by Pistucci.

The English group contains coins of Canute, William the Conqueror, Henry VII, Henry VIII, shillings of Cromwell and Queen Anne; gold pieces of good Queen Bess; a gold noble of Edward IV, and several varieties from the mintage of James I, always representing that king dashing and debonnaire upon horse back. Some of the tin money he had coined for America is very grotesque.

Holland, Spain, Turkey, China, Japan, in fact every extant nation, and and some extinct branches, are represented in Mr. Rice's collection.

The real curios of the collection include a specimen of the first silver money ever made. It was coined at Aegina, the civic rival of Athens, 700 years B. C.; the smallest coin ever struck, which is not as large as the end of a lead pencil and as thin as a fish scale; the largest coin, a piece of copper plate money of Sweden, weighing six and three-quarters pounds. The half-dollar of Queen Christina's reign weighed one and a half pounds. In those days purses were impossible accessions, and ladies upon shopping expeditions were

L.

followed by their servants, who wheeled the money in carts or wheel barrows.

But the pride of Mr. Rice's patriotic heart is his American set. He has every coin with the exception of one quarter dollar, minted in the United States up to the present date, and as many varieties as there have been dies.

Mr. Rice's assortment of medals is not as large as his coin collection, but is highly interesting. Among them is the medal struck by the order of congress in honor of Gen. Harrison and to perpetuate the fame he achieved during the war of 1812. Beside it hangs a medal given by the British to the old Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, for vallant service in the same war. This has never been out of Detroit since its presentation, and is without a scratch or blemish.

Mrs. Marvin Preston has the distinction of being the only woman in the Detroit Numismatic Club. She seems to be the only one of her sex in town who is enthusiastic upon the coin question, and has gained quite a reputation for her fad, and for the masterly way in which she handles it.

Mr. Preston appreciates his wife's tastes and does all in his power to add to her set. Shops at home and abroad are searched for numismatic gems, and many a coin which has been buried for centuries in classic ruins is resurrected and sent across the ocean to have its history revived, and lend its silent eloquence to Mrs. Preston's collection.

E. B. Hill devotes his attention exclusively to the large copper series dated from 1793 to 1859, inclusive, except 1815, when no cents were coined. He has a complete set of the dates, besides many varieties. Mr. Hill has three varieties of the cent of 1793, one in a fine state of preservation. These include the "chain" cent and the "liberty cap," the first and last types of the series. Here is a cent of 1799—the rarest of dates—which in uncirculated condition readily brings \$150 at private sale. Mr. Hill regretfully adds that this piece isn't worth a tenth of that sum. There is an 1802 as perfect as the day it issued from the mint, every hair line showing distinctly. It has almost an equal in the cent of 1803, next to it. Three pieces represent the second rarest of dates, 1804. These are "die varieties," one of which, a so-called "doubly-broken die," is the finest piece of its variety in Detroit.

Raymond E. VanSyckle was found in his office in the Buhl block almost barricaded with law books.

"What do you know about coins?" I asked.

"Coins!" he exclaimed, "nothing," and to avoid a political harrangue I made myself the more explicit. "Your collection."

"I haven't collected any lately," he said, with a shrug of his shoulders.

Mr. VanSyckle received his collecting penchant from his cousin, the well-known Boston scholar and antiquary, J. V. Mansfield, through whose generosity he has received many of his most valuable coins. Rare specimens from France, Germany, England, Venice, Arabia and Spain are seen in his collection.

Howard Newcomb is completing the collection started by his brother who

is now in California. He is very enthusiastic upon the coinage subject, and is sparing neither time nor money to make his collection one of the finest in Detroit. Copper cents are occupying the most of his attention at present.

Dr. Joseph Lathrop, president of the Detroit Numismatic Club, who has spent years gathering choice pieces of coinage, sold his entire collection, which contained thousands of valuable specimens, by auction last spring. But once a collector always a collector, and the genial doctor's attention is turning now toward curios.

Perhaps none of the numismatic collections in town makes such an optical feast as Mr. John Walker's. Medals and decorations are much more elaborate, naturally, than coins.

"They are essentially different, too," said Mr. Walker, "and, again, decorations differ from medals. Anyone may wear a medal, but only a person of rank may wear a decoration. The receipt of the latter by an untitled person immediately elevates him to the nobility. Both of these branches of numismatics may be divided into civic and military. The first are given for achievements in art, science, manufacture; for inventions, laying of the Atlantic cable, and the second are presented, of course, for distinguished service in war."

"How do you manage to obtain these treasures?"

"Most of them I pick up while abroad," was the reply. "One instinctively recoils from the idea of disposing of a decoration or medal, but it is frequently done in Europe. One can buy anything there, from a Cross of the Legion of Honor to a set of second-hand teeth. Here I could wear any of these medals, if I liked, but in France I would be arrested for doing so."

Mr. Walker has a complete set of Columbian medals. The artistic tastes of Berlin, Rome, Germany, Copenhagen, Genoa, Turin, Paris, and Milan are all displayed, and it would be a difficult task to decide which comes nearest to perfection. It is interesting to notice how the pictures of Columbus vary, and puzzling as well, when one realizes that each face is supposed to be a good likeness of the great navigator.

The devotees of the Napoleonic cult would smile and sigh over the rare French series which is perhaps the most unique part of Mr. Walker's collection. There is not one medal of the Legion of Honor left out from the institution of the order by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802 to the present date.

Every medal in the entire collection hangs from its original ribbon. This makes them doubly valuable.

"Have you noticed that all coin cranks have specialties?" asked Joseph M. Potichke, bringing a tray of numismatic gems for my inspection. "Well, papal medals and coins are mine. The papal mint had the largest variety of dies in the world, but nearly all the issues were limited, and it is almost impossible to get a series."

The obverses of this set always contain pictures of the popes, but it is often difficult to interpret the meaning of the elaborate reverses. They look as much like mythological representations as scriptural illustrations. Upon

one is St. Matthew, sitting before an easel, with a brush in hand, painting the virgin, who is poised in mid-air with the holy child in her arms.

Mr. Potichke's collection contains also English church medals, and an interesting set of Lutheran relics.

When the magnificent cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in Philadelphia was finished the archbishop had a few medals struck in honor of the event. It is said that the die alone cost \$2,500, and only four medals were issued. Mr. Potichke has one of this valuable quartet. It is considered among the rarest bits of medallic art ever accomplished in this country.

Confederate currency, wild cat bills and shin plasters line the walls; presidential badges and medals, war tokens, postage stamp money, street car tickets, Indian relics, shells and stamps fill the cabinets of I. M. Bates' den. Quite a history of our republic could be obtained from a study of the United States memorials. The campaign series is especially interesting just now. It contains tokens of all the candidates who have run the presidential race, winners and losers, from George Washington to those who are now in the field. Bona fide tin-typed portraits of several old-time candidates are on the medals.

A very rare set owned by Mr. Bates consists of eight original copper cents. They were coined and in circulation during the first president's administration.

Perhaps it is not generally known that owing to the hard times and scarcity of money, in the thirties, Detroit was obliged to issue a currency of its own. There were bills for the following sums: 6½ cents, 18½ cents, probably to take the place of bits.

There were only four confederate silver half-dollars struck. Mr. Bates has one. It is of course very valuable. Another valuable rarity of the war is the D. mint dollar. Formerly there was a mint in Dahlonega, Ga. When the rebellion broke out the bullion was ordered sent to the parent mint at Philadelphia. One of the two gold dollars struck at Dahlonega in 1861 is owned by Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bates has a series of Irish coins which were issued when the harp made music in Tara's halls.

Dr. Manton was at one time president of the Detroit Numismatic Club, and has been a collector for twenty years, but for some time his professional duties have debarred him from indulging in his coin and various other hobbies. His rare numismatic treasures are stowed away in bags like so many buttons. The pieces were picked up, almost without exception, by the doctor himself, while abroad. In Germany he made a rich collection of coins from the old duchies and principalities. He has an interesting assortment of Indian wampum and East Indian shell money.

Gerald E. Hart, who has lately removed from Canada to Detroit, will be a notable acquisition to the local numismatic society. He is a historian and a scholar, and has been a coin and medal enthusiast from boyhood. Mr. Hart was at one time president of the Montreal Society for Historical Studies, and vice-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Societies.

—[*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 1.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MONEY. A NOTABLE COLLECTION.

The collection of coins, or more exactly speaking, the articles which have passed for money in different countries and in different ages of the world, at the national museum is a complete one and well repays one for a visit. The earliest American coins are believed to have been those made by Cortez, by permission of the Spanish government, and were issued about the time of the death of Columbus, which occurred in 1506. They are of copper, and on the one side is a representation of the "Pillars of Hercules." Next in point of times comes the money for Bermuda, which was minted in England. These coins are of copper, of the value of a shilling and sixpence, and on one face is the picture of a hog, hence it is known as the "hog money." The early settlers of these islands found so many of these animals roaming about that they used it to mark the coin. Only one sixpence and two shilling pieces of this money is believed to exist, and both are owned in Boston. Among the oddities of the collection is the "knife money" of the Chinese, used about the commencement of the Christian era. The pieces are shaped something like a razor, about six inches long, are of copper, and worth about eight cents. "Ring money" is another curious variety, which was used by the early Gauls and Britons. In those days, as there were no banks and safe deposit companies, it was the fashion to carry all one's wealth upon one's person. The amount was wrought into ornaments of various designs, but of a fixed standard of weight, and were frequently made in two or three parts which could be readily separated and used as change. But coins of the different metals have not been the only articles which have been used as money. Salt molded into bricks of a fixed size and weight is used in countries where this necessity of life is hard to obtain and far more valuable to the people than any metal, no matter how precious. Tea, pressed into squares, is used very largely in Siberia, and the price of this commodity regulates the price of everything else. Tobacco was the money in the Virginia colony, and the New Englanders were so hard up for something to use in exchange, that corn, codfish, and peas served as a medium. Good lead bullets paid many a debt in revolutionary times, though in a number of the colonies copper had been coined. The shells which are used as money by the South sea islanders and in parts of Africa form an important exhibit at the museum, and the study of the money of the world as represented there gives an excellent idea of the degree of civilization which nations have attained.—Philadelphia Ledger.



THE STORY OF THE GUINEA.

In 1866 it was enacted that all persons might bring their gold and silver to the mint, to be coined free of charge. By the mint indentures the gold guinea was coined to be of the value of 20s in silver, but no legal ratio was fixed between the coins; the public was to receive them at such a rating as it pleased. Guineas, instead of being current at 20s, according to the mint indentures, passed current at 22s. The silver coins became constantly more degraded, until at last they were clipped down to half their weight. After the great recoinage by William III, guineas were successively reduced by proclamation, and a treasury warrant fixed that they should be received at the rate of 21s 6d at the Treasury. But still all the good silver coin disappeared from circulation as soon as it was issued from the mint.

In its perplexity the Government referred the whole matter to Newton, who showed that the true value of the guinea was only 20s 8d, according to the market value of the metals, and that in consequence of this all the good silver was at once exported. He recommended that the guinea should be reduced to 21s by way of experiment. This was accordingly done; but the guinea was still overrated by 4d, and the consequence was, that there was no good silver in circulation during the whole of the century. It then became an established custom among merchants that all obligations became payable in gold only; so, ever since 1718 England has become a gold monometallic country, and in public estimation the standard was changed from silver to gold, although the obsolete and effete words of bimetallism lingered on the statute book for another hundred years.

At the great recoinage of 1816, that which had become established by mercantile usage was enacted by law. Gold was adopted as the sole standard and silver was coined only in limited amounts and made legal tender for only 40s. Ever since then England has enjoyed the most perfect system of coinage ever devised by the ingenuity of man, and has been perfectly free from all coinage troubles.

—[From the Nineteenth Century.]

COMMUNION TOKEN MADE OF LEAD. A QUEER CUSTOM.

A gentleman residing on Indiana avenue, Chicago, possesses a peculiar relic of bygone days in the shape of a bit of lead called a "communion token."

It is a little more than a half-inch square, an eighth of an inch thick, and bears on one side the letters

A. C.

R. Vt.,

which symbolistic characters mean Associated Communion, Ryegate, Vermont.

The Town of Ryegate was settled by the strictest of Scotch Presbyterians and the communion tokens played a conspicuous part in their worship. A few days previous to the celebration of the rite of communion an examination meeting was held. Numerous and difficult questions relating to the tenets of the church were propounded to the members. If they were answered, well and good; the successful one was presented with a communion token like the one just described. The following "Kirk day" it was displayed at the church door, its owner was allowed to take his seat in a portion of the church reserved for such godly ones as himself and to partake of the sanctified bread and wine.

But the unlucky one who stumbled over intricate doctrinal points or was discovered to be a trifle shaky on foreordination or infant damnation received no little lead token, no reserved seat, and no participation in the communion. He was compelled to apply himself with assiduity to churchly lore that a succeeding examination might find him a successful candidate.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

17 West 43d St., New York City.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1896.

A special meeting of the Society was held this evening.

President Zabriskie called the meeting to order and announced that it was called to take action on the death of the Curator of the Society, Mr. Charles H. Wright. Mr. Zabriskie paid high tribute to Mr. Wright's character and ability.

Mr. Valentine then rose, and, after giving an interesting account of Mr. Wright's life and connection with the Society, read the following memorial, which he moved be adopted, ordered spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to Mrs. Wright.

Memorial.

"CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, Curator of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, died on the 6th day of October, 1896. Mr. Wright joined the Society on the 19th of November, 1878, and was elected Curator

March 16th, 1880, which office he continued to fill up to the time of his death—a period of over sixteen years.

"The ancient office of Curator in this Society is one of great responsibility, and calls for exceptional ability and care. It includes, indeed, the most important part of the Society's work—the care, classification and arrangement of its coins and medals. Mr. Wright showed himself to be eminently qualified for the duties devolved upon him. He had an enthusiastic love for numismatic science. Occupied as he was during the day in a business requiring most exacting attention, he unhesitatingly gave his leisure time to the use of the Society, making its interests his own. During his long term of office the growth and improvement of the cabinets of the Society has been marked, and his loss is beyond repair.

"Although to some extent a specialist, as most numismatists are, his knowledge of coins in general was extensive and reliable. Whenever a member of this Society needed information regarding a coin or medal of doubtful attribution he brought it to our late Curator with full confidence that he would either give him the information sought, or refer him to books containing it.

"Mr. Wright was distinguished not only as a numismatist, but for a kind and courteous manner. Strangers visiting our room were attracted by his personality, for he made them feel that they could freely draw upon his store of numismatic knowledge. His welcome to them was not a cold perfunctory form of words but it was rather the expression of that sincere and warm interest which he felt in the welfare of others.

"Members of this Society will always cherish the memory of Charles H. Wright, our late associate, in whose untimely death the Society has lost a faithful officer and wise counselor, and each member a dear friend.

"This society hereby desires to place on record its appreciation of his life and work, and to extend to his widow and family its earnest sympathy in their bereavement."

Mr. Belden made a short address seconding the motion. Messrs. Low and Drowne also spoke. The memorial was then adopted by a rising vote.

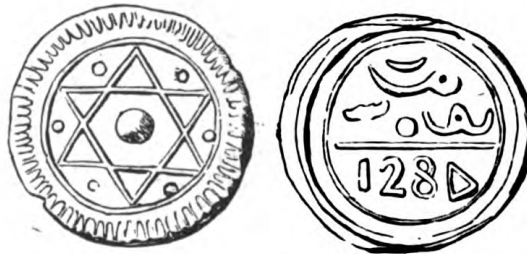
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Recording Secretary.



WITH THE EDITOR.

MR. Ph. Heinsberger Jr., of New York, with some American friends has been sojourning in Europe the past summer, and in their wanderings called at the vilage of Erbach and visited the castle of the "Grafen von Erbach." At their request the count's secretary opened the big curio and antiquity hall where are many old time specimens of arms, oriental curios and many other objects brought home from foreign lands by the former counts. In this hall there is under glass cover neatly arranged for exhibition many of the coins of the castle and Erbach and the history relating to them an abstract of which is furnished the NUMISMATIST for publication and which will be found in this issue. We have the promise of other articles from the same source.

A GREAT many communications turn up in the editor's sanctum in the course of a year, and one that comes in with unvarying regularity has just made its appearance. From a far Western State comes a query accompanied by a careful rubbing (the coin is too valuable to send). The coin is here illustrated:



Morocco, A. H. 1280, (A. D. 1864).

Its pedigree is carefully given back some over two hundred and fifty years when it becomes lost in the mists of antiquity. In this instance the question is asked by an expected purchaser; the seller has had the coin in his family some two hundred years, (?) his ancestors having brought it over from Europe some over two hundred years ago when they emigrated to America. It has always been a "good luck" piece and has never failed until now. The times are hard, the family in ditto circumstances, and they in their extremity feel forced to give it up for the modest sum of twenty-five dollars. With this money they can procure a rabbit's foot and grub along until free silver becomes a fact which they believe will now be speedily. The query is "Where is it from and what is it worth?"

Our correspondent enclosed a stamp and we broke the news gently to him by return mail: that the coin was from Morocco, and being dated after the Negira of Mohemet instead of after Christ which made it, notwithstanding its mediæval date, a very modern coin. At the same time we informed him where he could obtain a pint of them for the amount he was asked to invest for the one.

Apropos of all this we were lately reading "Into Morocco" by Pierre Loti, in which he makes mention of the great quantities of these bronze *floucs* in the interior of Morocco. He gives their value as about seven to the sou (cent) which would make them about as valueless as the Chinese cash. One thing he mentions that we do not remember to have noted before and that is "that the two interwoven triangles on the face of the coin is held by the natives to represent the mystic seal of king Solomon."

THE *Collector*, a magazine mainly devoted to collectors of autographs, has the following to say under the heading of "Fringes of History" that will interest our readers:

"It was a French writer—possibly George Sand—who first applied this term to the minor sciences that decorate the outskirts of history. That it is not inappropriate will be readily conceded. Such objects of study must necessarily occupy an inferior position; they can never take rank with the science that is occupied with universal themes; but they add to its beauty and render it fascinating. It is the splendor of the fringe that transforms a plain mantle into the garment of royalty. Collectors are generally students of one or more of these minor sciences. That their work fails to be appreciated by the multitude is not surprising, though it is actually precious. It not only adds to the pleasure of study, but provides it with valuable materials. Collectors should sympathize with each other, though laboring in separate fields; and it is, therefore, interesting to cast a glance at one or two of the subjects of research which are even now studied by multitudes of patient toilers.

NUMISMATICS.

This is the science of coins and medals. It has little to do with the value of coins as a circulating medium, and very little with the materials of which they are composed. A man may talk about gold and silver all day long without knowing anything about numismatics. Sixteen to one does not enter into the question. Indeed, we have heard men talk about gold and silver by the hour without knowing what they were talking about. In a numismatic sense, a coin made of base metal may have great value, while one of the finest gold may be worth no more than the cost of the metal which it contains. Numismatics has been of the greatest value in the study of history. It enables us to arrange the order in which ancient kings reigned, and aids us in fixing the dates of important events. It also illustrates the history of civilization, for nothing reflects the degree of a nation's culture with more certainty than a series of its coins. Among the Greeks a coin was considered a sa-

ered thing, and almost every device was taken from some consecrated object—generally from an existing statue or monument. By means of such representation it is often possible to restore mutilated statues and to form a correct idea of the architectural monuments of antiquity.

The precious metals were employed in exchange before the beginning of secular history. We read of money in the time of Abraham; but it appears to have been weighed in the presence of the persons to whom it was paid (Genesis xxiii, 16). Gold and silver were in those days rudely fashioned into ingots and rings, and in this way "passed current with the merchant."

Greek coins are very numerous, illustrating by their diversity the lack of unity which was always the curse of the Greek people. Every city coined money, and some cities are now known only by their coins. Under Alexander the Great ancient coinage reached the highest perfection. Among the Romans, in the period of the republic, every patrician family assumed the right of coinage, and there are several thousand varieties of the family coins of Rome. It is possible that collections of coin were made in ancient times, for beautiful series of the coins of the Roman emperors have been found in Britain. Pliny speaks of rare coins, and this shows that the question of comparative rarity had at least been considered. The earliest of modern collectors is supposed to have been the poet Petrarch, who died in A. D. 1374. At present collectors of coins are numerous in all civilized countries, and students in this department are highly esteemed.

A HAPPY New Year to you all.

A COMPLETE index to Volume IX will be sent out with January issue.

OLD Ocean is the greatest collector after all. In the depths are many treasures of many kinds. Not the least of these are those of intrinsic value to all and of a highly fictitious value to the numismatist. Only to the \$3,000,000 that went down with the L'Orient sunk by Nelson at the Battle of the Nile; the Latime, with her \$7,000,000, at the bottom of the Zuyder Zee; the Hussar, with \$4,800,000 in her lockers, in the bottom of the East River; the DeBrake, loaded with Spanish bullion, that went down off Delaware Bay; and the Golden Gate, rich with gold from New California, that went down with her precious cargo of souls and wealth off Hatteras in the fifties.

AN excellent portrait and biography of our celebrated contributor, numismatist, and friend, Major Adam Smith, of India, will be a feature of the January issue.

~~The~~ total value of all coins authorized to be used as money and issued from the mints by this government since the enactment of the first measure of authorization, as shown by recent publication from official sources, drawn out, doubtless, by the recent campaign discussions of the "crime of 1873," is stated to have reached the enormous total of \$2,467,798,116.25, which amount, as a means of effecting exchanges, is, of course, but a part of the circulating medium with which the country is provided. The coins are proportioned among the several metals as follows: Gold, \$1,755,813,703; silver, \$685,023,701.60; minor coins, \$26,960,711.35.

"Where there is no money there is no devil."

"Money is the pick lock that never fails."

The late experiments at the mint in Philadelphia to improve our smaller coins have not proved very satisfactory as far as aluminium is concerned. This metal in its pure state is found to be too soft, and, in the opinion of the officials in charge, altogether too light for the purpose desired.

How dear to our heart is the old silver dollar, when some kind subscriber presents it to view; the liberty head without neck-tie or collar, and all the strange things which to us seem so new; the arrows below it, the stars, the words with the strange things they tell; the coin of my fathers, we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twill come in quite well—the spread eagle dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well.

Now is the time to subscribe for the NUMISMATIST. Be prompt so that there will be no break in your file.

With the January issue we shall introduce a new feature that will be of interest to all. Coming, as it will, supplementary, you will be pleased with it, for it alone will be worth the price of a subscription.

During 1897, let it be fully understood, if you wish the NUMISMATIST you must get it through the editor and publisher. All other arrangements have expired either through limitation or indifference.

FROM the very many communications that come to ye editor he cannot help but note the fact that the majority of collectors collect for the money there is in it. While the careful collector should so collect that he may lose comparatively little in his purchase should he be inclined to sell, he should also remember that, taking his time and labor into consideration, there can be no adequate return from a purely financial point of view. The main advantage must, and always will be, the knowledge obtained and the rest and relaxation of his mental and physical forces afforded by the diversion. With very few, if any of us, is it a business, but an excursion or relief from the cares and anxieties of the world, or as another has expressed it, "a mild exhilarant for the mind, adjusted to our lives as a spring tonic, a gentle afferient for our cash reserve, and conducive to long life and contentment." At the gates of the castle of Numisma we can drop our worldly burdens and the many things that do so oft vex and beset us, and wander fancy free through the pleasant and historic fields to the isles of the blest and pluck the golden apples of the Hesperides by the way. It is not the intrinsic value of the bit of gold, silver or bronze, but the history of it tells, the associations it brings to our mind's eye, which should demand of our consideration or give it worth.

IN the *Numismatic Circular* (December) a \$1.00 greenback of Aug. 1, 1862 is offered among other wild cat and Confederate currency for three pence. Cheap enough!

"I don't see what's the good of coins, rusty, musty, and old.
 Shaped like a knife and won't whittle; some with a square hole
 In 'em. Some pewter, some china, some round as a bowl,
 Some so small you scarce see 'em. I'll take the gold
 With the head of Liberty on it. I don't care for Cleveland, or Belshazzar,
 Alexander, Mary Walker, Pontius Pilate, W. J. Bryan, or Nebuchadnezzar.

"I don't see what's the good of the old dirty things,
 Or the men what made 'em. Some on 'em been dead-
 Er than dead, a thousand years, and the papers I've read
 Says some of the rest are. I'll take the stuff that brings
 In the home market such good things as these to me—
 Mumm (extra dry), ale (Bass), cigars (Key West) a cock or prize fight, *et ceterae*.

THE editor has not been able to get any Association news. Just what the trouble is he is unable to diagnose. Of this, however, he is sure, the trouble is somewhere near the head, for the body is very much alive. It is not dead, but seemingly sleepeth; somnolently, solemnly, silently, sweetly. The editor has too much faith in the American numismatist to imagine for a moment that such a body as the American Numismatic Association can cease to exist. It will awaken to renewed activities and go on revived and renewed to a stronger and more vigorous life. It cannot, *must not*, be otherwise. This

magazine cannot, however, afford to remain with the inactive body longer, and until it arises with new habiliments and energy, shall remain detached and independent. In the meanwhile its efforts shall be towards resuscitation. *Vive le A. N. A.*

THIS issue of the NUMISMATIST closes the volume. That the volume has been all that its editor desired or hoped, is not true. The various causes for this he will not here enumerate; many of them were unforeseen and unavoidable. Few evidently appreciate the labor and time necessary to such a work and the difficulties in the way of successfully editing and publishing a magazine of this class. Only a sincere love of the science and the desire for its elevation, and the many words of appreciation and encouragement that come, are the reasons for its continuance. The editor feels that his work is still unfinished; he still feels that his labor is appreciated and that the numismatic rank and file will again rally to his support, and it is with these feelings that he maps out the work of another year. The NUMISMATIST will go on, and the measures of its returns to you will be evidenced by your gifts and thoughts to it. It will still continue to be *your* journal and the editor hopes you will make the most and best possible use for it. He receive hundreds of letters telling him how much you enjoy and appreciate this magazine. Such lighten the burdens of editorial work, but shall he tell you how you can do him more and practical benefit? Write, as you write him, to your collecting friends, urging them to become subscribers. This is what will produce results and now, as the new year opens, is the appropriate time to do it. The editor makes no further promises. He deeply feels the responsibilities that rest upon him and has no hesitation in now saying that whether the NUMISMATIST makes its monthly visits to you beyond 1897 will depend altogether upon you, and he is content to leave the matter there and to abide by your verdict.

OUR continued articles on The Coinage of China, The Coins of Republican Rome, A Chronologic Sequence in American Numismatography, and a Study of Condor Tokens, will now be pushed as rapidly as possible to completion.

ALL advertisements, much that is new, are necessarily deferred to our January issue.



USE OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

How the World Fell into the Habit of Reversing It.

A St. Louis exchange calls attention to the singularity of our custom of placing the dollar mark before the figures, instead of after, without giving the real explanation is found in the fact that in the colonial times, when the word dollar was Americanized, its equivalent was the Spanish "piece of eight," or eight "reals," later known as the "York shilling." At first the abbreviation for a dollar was the figure 8 between two straight lines (8/), and then the two lines were drawn through the eight. After a while the 8 itself was changed just a little, making the sign stand as now in use. This is a highly probable explanation. In all civilized countries money marks are in use, and our St. Louis exchange throws some interesting light on the custom when it says:

"In every country which has a written language and a system of coinage the abbreviation for the unit of value precedes the figures. In England the pound mark (£) is used in the same manner that the dollar mark is used in this country, while the same peculiarity is noticable in Germany, where the abbreviation m. (for mark) appears preceding the number, just as the French abbreviation fr. (for franc) is used in France."

If the abbreviations are not used the legend is more apt to be correct. We find that in Mexico they have a "2 1-2 pesos" instead of "p. 2 1-2," as one might expect, and in Newfoundland they have a plain two-dollar piece. So, too, in France, where the abbreviation is not used, we find such pieces as "10 francs," "20 francs" and "40 francs." In Germany they have a piece marked "X thaler," which is all very plain, but the moment a clerk, bookkeeper or other person makes an entry or jots down a memorandum he tells you that it is a "th. X." The English pound sign, which is believed to be the oldest monetary abbreviation now in use, is the old initial letter by which the Romans expressed "pounds," just as we use the "lbs." It has been suggested that we use our money abbreviation backward because the Romans, in expressing "pounds," always said "libra decem," instead of "decem libra," the first being "pounds ten," and the latter "ten pounds." When their initial letter or character was used it always preceded the figures, thus "£10," instead of the reverse. Thus the whole world has got in the habit of doing these things backward.

—[*Banker's Encyclopedia Monthly.*]



BARGAINS

In Coins.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Roman Consular Denarius, Mem- mia, head of Ceres, fine, see Numismatist, Vol. VII, p. 221, No. 23.....	25	Japan, ancient and modern cash, A. D. 620, brass coppers, iron, all classified poor, fair and good, 11 for.....	50
Assyria, Cylinder with figures of deities, etc., curious, ancient and interesting sign writing, good	8 00	Rome, Octacilia, A. D. 244—, 1 Br., good, 'Concordia Augg.'..	35
Ceylon, Para Grama the Great, A. D. 1153, copper, good.....	35	— Maximinus, A. D. 235-38, 1 Br., 'Victoria Augg.,' ex. good	50
England, Charles I, 1629-49, ½ penny, good.....	30	— Gordianus, 111 A. D. 239-44, 1 Br., 'Jovi Statori,' good.....	35
Scotland, Charles I, 1629-49, C.R. 2-pence, 'Bodle,' fair.....	10	Ditto	35
— dimes, Liberty Head, 1834- 35, '36, '37, good	60	— Philip, A. D. 204-249, 1 Br., Publici Commoditas, 'fair....	20
— Nova Constellatio, 1785, U. S. in script, good.....	35	— Constans, A. D. 320-350, 3d Br., very fair.....	15
— Columbian post stamp, 1893, \$1.00, unused, fine.....	5 00	— Maximus, A. D., 3d B., 'Concordia Militum,' good....	20
Salonina, 3d bronze Fecunditas, Aug., good.....	25	— Gallienus, A. D. 253-268, 3d Br., v. good	12
— Trajan, A. D. 98-117, gold aureus, beautiful.....	24 00	— Diocletian, A. D. 285-305, 2d Br., 'Genio Populi Romano,' good	30
— A. D. 42-44, parasol and blades of wheat, mite, v. fair	75	— Diocletian, A. D., 285-305, 3d Br., Jovi Conservat Augg., good	20
Malta, 1776, 1790, 1 and 5 grani, good each	25	— Colonial for Alexandria, 3d Br., good.....	15
— 1786, Tari, head of John the Baptist, good	25	— Tribonius Gallus, A. D. 251- 254, 3d Br., v. good.....	20
— Boemond VII, silver 26 m, good	80	ROMAN COLONIAL, SMALL BRONZE.	
Greece, Macedon, Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323, fine broad tetradrachm	3 50	Hieropolis, M. Aurelius, f'r, each	15
— — same, Aradus mint, good	3 00	Zeugna, Hadrian, v. good.....	20
		Samosata, Philip III, 2 Br., good	35
		— Hadrian, obv. fair, rev. good	25
		Carrhae, Eligabalus, A. D. 218- 222, fair.....	15
		Greece, Tarentum, B. C. 300-272, didrach, Taras on dolphin, g'd	1 25

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WANTS, TO EXCHANGE.

Wanted:—War tokens, store cards. and U. S. copper cents and half cents. Name lowest cash price for same. Charles S. Phillips, 803 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.

To exchange or for sale:—All kinds of American and foreign coins, 100 Condor tokens, war tokens, store cards, Jackson cents and foreign tokens. Albert Howver, Cambridge, N. Y.

To Exchange:—22 numbers of the Numismatist, as follows: October, November(2), 1891; January, February, March, April(3), May, December, 1892; November, 1893; June(2), July(4), August, 1894; February, August, September, 1895. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.

Priced auction coin catalogues wanted. Frossard's 119, 122, 124, 131-140; Scott's 127-141 inclusive; also several each of Low, Chapman, Steigerwalt, etc. Will give a fair Colonial coin for the use of any one; will return immediately. Have Frossard's 133 priced. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

Wanted:—Pricelist of the Richard B. Winsor coin sale, Dec. 16-17, 1895. Will exchange back numbers of The Numismatist or copper coins of Chihuahua Mexico, also rare old newspapers to exchange for U. S. cents 1795 lettered edge, 1798 small date, 1800, 1801, 1822 in v. fine condition. Chas. E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.

One Hall type writer (cost \$40) good as new for \$15 worth of foreign coins, silver or copper at a fair price, or will sell for \$12 cash. Also 50 sale catalogues for best offers. 100 large U. S. cents for good foreign specimens, or will sell for \$3, some worth 25 to 50 cents each. All letters answered. E. S. Ward 310 Huron St., Toledo, O.

Wanted:—U. S. gold 3 dollar pieces, 1858 to 1880; 2½ dollar, 1796 to 1830; 5 D. 1795 to 1835; 10 D. 1795 to 1804; Silver dollars 1840 to 1860; half dollars 1795 to 1840; quarters 1796 to 1835; dimes 1796 to 1840, half dimes, 1794 to 1840; U. S. cents 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809. They must be in very fine to uncirculated condition. I also want a coin cabinet. J. S. Noah, sub. sta. 1, East Liverpool, O.

To Exchange:—Dollars of 1860-72-94-95, proof sets of 1894-95, half dollars of 1824-31-33-34-35-36-40-50-82-88-89-(92-93 Columbians), quarter 1835, 20c pieces 1875. Cents of 1794-96-98-1800 to 1819, 1820 to 1855. Fractional currency 50 ct. Stanton, 25c Washington, 25c Meredith, 10c Liberty, 3c Washington, 5 and 10 first issue. Stamps for exchange, 10c brown, 1882 15c orange, 8 and 30c 1890, issue 3, 4, 8 and 18c Columbians, and many plate numbers. E. W. Hader, Painesville, O.

Have several pocdet cash registers, which registers the amount of your purchase from 5cts to \$10, keeps track of cigar bills, street car fare, etc., etc; also good game counters, accurate, nickel plated and looks like a watch; will exchange one for any U. S. quarter prior to 1853 in good condition; any twenty-cent piece in fine condition; any dime prior to 1850 in fine condition; any half-dime 1829 to 1837 unc., 1837 to 1853 fine; any of the following U. S. cents in fine condition, 1795-96-97, 1800-1-3-5-6-8-9-10-11-21-22-23. F. R. Ebright, A. N. A., 153, R. 410-167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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